The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Conclusion of Mr. Green's Speech in the Senate.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, replies to Mr. Iverson.

Speech of Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, in the House.

TWO BALLOTS FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

I learn that Mr. Douglas will not reply to the speech of Senator Green, and the Popular Sovereignty debate may therefore be considered closed. This fact appears to be particularly gratifying to the Democrats, who desire harmony.

The friends of Mr. Douglas are exultant to-night over the news from Indiana. His friends not only carried the counties of Gen. Lane, and Senators Bright and Fitch, by overwhelming majorities, but have organized the Convention, and will, no doubt, instruct in favor of Mr. Douglas, as Illinois and Ohio have done. Mr. Douglas will be the second choice of Kentucky.

The Senate was in Executive Session only for a few moments to-day, and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cooper, District-Attorney for Georgia. The Committee on Foreign Affairs meet to-morrow morning, and Mr. Faulkner's nomination will be reported back, with a large number of others.

The House proceedings, to-day, indicate nothing beyond the determination of parties to prevent any organization. There is no truth in the rumor that the Republicans think of abandoning Mr. Sherman. This you may rely on. The by-play among Democrats and South Americans is simply ridiculous.

There were no dispatches received yesterday from the Home or Pacific squadrons, as was stated in a dispatch from this city, nor any from New-Granada. Such statements are pure fabrications, made to fill up space.

Capt. Simpson's report of the survey of the route from Camp Floyd to Carson Valley recommends an appropriation of $150,000 to be expended between a point near Pike's Peak and Timpanagoos, over his route to the foot of the summit of Sierra Nevada, in Lake Valley. This will be the shortest and the principal route, as the emigrant road from South Pass to California. It furnishes an abundant supply of grass and water. Col. Landers' route, I understand, will be abandoned.

The contractors on the San Diego overland mail are about to be notified to discontinue, by which the Department saves $29,000.

A company has been formed here for manufacturing wine, with a capital of $100,000. Hon. Amos Kendall is the principal stockholder. The company contemplates using the wild grape.

M. Mercier, the new French Minister, is expected here in February. It is understood that Viscount Treilliard will retire from service. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Jan 11.

The President has nominated to the Senate ex-Congressman Hughes, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims. Among the other confirmations, to-day, are those of Marshall M. Smith as Consul to Constantinople, and Henry N. Miller as Postmaster at Detroit.

The Mail Contractors continue to throw up their contracts, finding it impossible to continue the service, through the failure of Congress to make appropriations.

In the House to-day, on the second vote for Speaker, Messrs. Briggs and Morris, (Pa.,) voted with the Southern Opposition for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Davis, of Indiana, received the votes of Messrs. Allan, Barr, Cooper, Cox, Howard, Montgomery, Morris, (Ill.,) and Riggs; and Mr. Winslow got those of Messrs. Dimmick and Maclay. Mr. Davis, (Miss.,) voted for Mr. Bocock; Mr. Clark, (N. Y.,) for Mr. Adrain, and Mr. Adrain for Mr. Reynolds.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day added President Buchanan and Ex-Presidents Tyler and Van Buren to their list of honorary members.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Morton S. Wilkinson, Senator from Minnesota, from the 4th March, 1859, and he was duly sworn.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the eastern and western districts of Texas. Read and referred.

Many private bills were presented also.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented a memorial for a charter for a railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) renewed his remarks on Mr. Pugh's resolutions. Jurisdiction over the Territories was vested in all branches of the Federal Government, none of them having unlimited power. The source of this power was a necessary incident to the power to acquire. He then proceeded to attack at length the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The power possessed by the territorial government was derived from the organic act. Congress could not delegate sovereignty by legislative act, and if Congress possessed no power itself to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, it could not delegate that power to a territory. If the doctrine of popular sovereignty shall prevail, then indeed the South will be hampered and hemmed in; and if the views of the Senator from Vermont be carried out, Slavery would become unprofitable and would have to be given up; and one or the other race must exterminate the other, and the fairest portion of the country be given up to ruin and decay. He urged obedience to the decrees of the Supreme Court by all sections of the country, saying there must be some Court of last resort where opinions are to be respected, or confusion will ensue. It did not hurt the North for Slavery to expand. He had no desire to thrust Slavery down the throats of the people of any Territory. Let them decide the question when they come to form a State Government. Who is to protect Slavery in the Territories if the Territorial Legislature enact unfriendly laws? Congress must do it, because the property is legally there. Is it too much to ask Congress for this protection? The Supreme Court has said that slaves can be taken into the Territories and that they should be protected. He next proceeded to state the views of the Democratic Party and indorsed the views of the President. The Union was a partnership of States. The Territories were property acquired by all the partners, and none had the right of exclusive possession. Simply to give the South the benefit of her portion of the sale of the lands, and cut her off from all social, commercial and political benefits resulting from the acquisition, was unfair. The right to hold slaves was incorporated in the Federal Government, and the Government could not act in antagonism to the principles on which it was founded. He attacked the argument that the Dred Scott decision attacked the power of the States as well as the Territories, and pronounced it an attempt to stir up strife and ill-feeling at the North, which was destroying the commercial interests of that section. It was necessary that there should be a reaction at the North, or armed police must be established from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He would not imitate the Senator from Georgia by bidding defiance to the North. He looked upon them as brothers who were misguided, and not aware of the consequences which would ensue from their conduct, and that the South was driven to the last extremity. The North had no benefits to derive from this course. The South never made efforts to injure the property of the North. He respected honest Abolitionists who were misled, and used by designing politicians. He appealed to his former Democratic friends in the Republican ranks to return, and urged harmony in all the branches of the Democratic Party. He had confidence in the American people. He would "hope on and hope ever" for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution.]

Mr. Pugh of Ohio, (Dem.,) replied to the remarks of Messrs. Iverson and Green. The latter while professing to secure peace in the Democratic Party, had openly accused the Senator from Illinois and himself with attempting to create a disturbance in the Party and of aiding the enemy. He read Mr. Iverson's speech of 1848, in which he asserted the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The Senator said his views had undergone a change, and pronounces all whose views have not undergone a similar revolution Abolitionists. The Senator, by his own confession, was outside the Democratic Party in 1852, and had no right to read lectures to the Democracy of Ohio. He desired to know what outrages had been perpetrated on slaveholders by the people of the Territories? The Legislatures of New Mexico and Utah passed a law recognizing and protecting Slavery. The Legislatures of Nebraska, Oregon or Washington never passed a law protecting Slavery; it was protected by sovereign Congress, whose power was now invoked. The first act of the Legislature was to pass most stringent laws to protect Slavery—laws so abhorrent, that the Senate had to interpose its authority to suspend their execution. The reason Slavery had not gone into the Territories was because slaves enough could not be spared from where they are now employed, and Congress was called on by some hocus pocus to make more Slave States. He had always belonged to the Democratic Party, was elected by it, and had been recognized as a Democrat, and till within a year past he had not changed his views. His course was consistent with the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, which declared in favor of the principle of non-interference with Slavery in the States, territories, or District of Columbia. Mr. Pugh's argument was designed to show that his principles were consistent with those of the Cincinnati Platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, which were recognized tests of Democracy. He denied that the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred on the Legislature of Kansas its powers. It only recognized and confessed its existence. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion for an Executive session.

A resolution was introduced, to go into the election of a Printer at 1½ o'clock on Monday next, but it was ordered to lie over. Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to explain his vote for Mr. Gilmer, and the motives which prompted it. He was a representative of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, and received the support also of the Republican Party, and a large part of the Democratic Party of his District. He had always been a Whig, had cast his first vote for Henry Clay, had always cherished Whig principles, and revered the memory of Mr. Clay. He claimed to be a national conservative, ready for any concessions for the public good, and never having been mixed up with the great questions before the country, his position in this body was an independent one. His people confided in his fidelity to their interests, and he confided in their nationality and conservatism. He was satisfied from the first that no election could be made of a Speaker without a sacrifice of party preferences, and hence, when it was announced by Mr. Etheridge that Mr. Gilmer could be elected if the Democrats would go for him, he united with other members from Pennsylvania in giving him their votes. He did so without any previous consultation with the South Americans, and in perfect good faith. He was astonished that the fact of Mr. Gilmer's having received Republican support had been made an argument against him, and thought it only evinced a factious spirit. He had not voted for Mr. Gilmer because he was an American, or for any other reason than he had stated, and left Mr. Sherman not because he loved him less, but because he loved good order more, and wished to extricate the House and the country from their present difficulties. He believed there was no man more high toned, honorable and conservative than Mr. Sherman, and scarcely any member of the House who had done less to keep up the present agitation. The only accusation against him was his indorsement of the Helper book, which he (Mr. Scranton) unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly condemned. He had reason to know that Mr. Sherman was ready to make a full and complete disavowal of the obnoxious sentiments of that book upon a fitting occasion. He was not the exponent of the Southern Opposition, but he was not aware that there had been any affiliation or intimacy between them and the Republicans in the House, beyond the usual courtesies of gentlemen. He admitted their high order of talent and sound patriotic Union loving sentiments. He caused to be read the proceedings of a Union meeting at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and indorsed to the fullest extent the resolutions, which proclaimed the warmest attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and the maintenance of the just rights of every section of the Confederacy. He commended those resolutions to the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Cobb,) and assured him that Barnstable is not the only bright spot in the United States. He deprecated the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Hickman,) who had boasted of the eighteen millions of men at the North. All such boasts of strength only tended to alienate the North and the South, and to widen the breach. The power of the people would be reserved for nobler purposes than that of fratricidal strife, and would be applied to those objects which make the Union prosperous, happy and great. He agreed with Mr. Miles that no portion of the Confederacy can be subjugated by the other, and remarks like these were totally at variance with our common Anglo-Saxon nature. He had faith in the perpetuity of the Union, confidence in the good sense of the people, and beyond that, the benign Ruler of mankind, who watched over and led our fathers in darkness and adversity, will not desert their posterity. He deprecated the bitter words and recriminations which had been uttered on this floor, and hoped they might now begin the work of reconciliation.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I rise for the purpose of indorsing the sentiments of those resolutions of the people of my State. These sentiments have not been called in question on this floor. Pennsylvania is true, always has been, and always will be true, to the Constitution and the laws of the land. No true man will doubt her fidelity to the one and to the other; and I rejoice that my colleague has had the good sense and patriotism to rise in his place and indorse the just and patriotic sentiments of these resolutions. I want to say, Sir, for my own great State, that she is too great to be unjust. Her position always has been, and ever will be, that of a constitution and law-abiding State. Sir, with a population of three millions—an empire in herself—she sits there among her mountains, with the iron crown upon her head, God bless her, and she is for the Union now as she ever has been, and ever will be, to the last syllable of recorded time. [Applause.] Let no man say she will embark in a crusade against the rights of her neighbors. She believes in an equality of the States under the laws, and never did indorse the abominable heresy that we are confederate States. She repudiates the old idea of confederation. It was the people who formed this grand Government under which we prospered; it was the labor of their hands. They were not satisfied with the formation, but placed upon its face the living language, "We, the people, formed this government." [Applause.] Sir, I am opposed to this idea of one section making war upon another. I cannot for one moment admit in any contingency that there can be war by one part of the people of these United States upon another part. Invaders from neither section would live to come back. I believe we are all equally brave, and I scorn the idea that there is any distinction between the freemen of these great States, and all their Anglo-Saxon blood, all their free independent men of equal and true manly courage. I would not stultify myself by saying here or anywhere, that cowardice lurks in any hole or corner of this land. We are twenty millions of freemen, rejoicing in unconquerable Anglo-Saxon blood. As did my colleague, I followed the flag of the illustrious Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and never hear his name mentioned but with emotions of patriotism and admiration. I followed the flag of the gallant Clay until it was folded and laid upon the breast of that great statesman, and then I united my fortunes with the American Party of the North, the People's Party, the Republican, or by whatever name it may be called. The doctrines of that party are those of the friends of the Union and the Constitution, with all its compromises. They were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, which was the result of Southern votes and counsels. They maintained the Compromise of 1820, and indorsed all the compromises of 1850. Did we ever violate them? Can you lay your hand upon the record and say that Pennsylvania, in all its length and breadth, stands not to-day upon the compromises of 1850? But Southern gentlemen have gone a long distance beyond the spirit of these compromises. We stand where we did in 1850. Sir, I would resist the rule of aggression, the law of the knife and revolver, and every species of wrong. Southern gentlemen have sought to force an odious Constitution upon the people of a free Territory. Can we submit? We are opposed to Slavery extension and aggression, but we will oppose it within and under the Constitution and the laws, through the ballot-box and by lawful means. We believe, if you elect a Southern man or we a Northern man; if the people elect a Republican, an American, or even a strict follower of the rule of aggressions, North or South, President, whoever he may be, that man will take his seat in the Presidential chair as certainly as the sun rises. He will do it lawfully and peacefully. If necessary for that end, the power of this great Empire, slumbering between the two oceans in her strength, will be invoked, and good men of all parties will unite in the wise, patriotic, common cause of repudiating the idea that any man of any faith cannot be lawfully, peacefully, quietly carried into the Presidential Chair by the voice of the people. Who will oppose it? Where will treason show its front? Who will commit the overt act? The people would rise in their might to support the Union and laws of the land. [Applause.] Where does the letter or spirit of the Constitution prescribe political tests, or this or that doctrine for President of the United States or for the Speaker in that Chair. One word in regard to my vote for Mr. Gilmer. That gentleman was a warm friend of Henry Clay, and he is in favor of administering this Government according to the views of that statesman. He is in favor of that doctrine which we cherish, and which every State true to her own interest will cherish, the great American doctrine of protection to American labor, American capital, American enterprise, American agriculture, and mineral resources, against foreign labor, foreign capital, foreign workshops and fabrics. I voted for that gentleman with the greatest pleasure on two ballots, because he is a patriot in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution and laws; because he is, as yesterday the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Stokes) proclaimed him to be, an unflinching friend of American industry. Now, a few words in reply to the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Gartrell,) who said yesterday that one cotton crop in Georgia could buy all Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, (Dem.,)—I was replying to the gentleman's colleague, (Mr. Hickman,) and meant to say that one cotton crop in Georgia would more than buy all the arms you have in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Campbell—I supposed the gentleman was indulging in a little pleasantry, but I think a few statistics will do no harm. The cotton crop of Georgia was estimated last census at $15,000,000; perhaps it is $20,000,000. Against that the hay crop of Pennsylvania amounted to $10,000,000 per annum; wheat, $15,000,000 per annum—these are Mr. Defoe's statistics, I know no better—corn, $9,000,000; rye, $2,500,000; oats, $5,000,000; wool, buckwheat, clover-seed, each $1,000,000, and so on, making the aggregate of agricultural products $49,000,000. The minerals of Schuylkill country, one of the leading anthracite counties, amounted in 1855 to $20,000,000. Lucerne and Lehigh probably equal that. I will compare the agricultural productions, the iron from Lancaster County, alone, with the statistics of Georgia, of course in a good-natured way, whenever we have time and opportunity to discuss that question.

Mr. Gartrell—When that time does arrive, I will take great pleasure in showing the value of the products of Georgia, and will demonstrate the fact that the Southern States, notwithstanding they are in the minority in this Government, export more than the Northern States of this Union.

Mr. Campbell—I am glad to know that Georgia has taken some steps towards manufacturing her own productions. I know that from my own country some mechanics have gone there. This is a Government of the people, but when comparisons are to be introduced, let us show where the States stand. Statistics are wholesome. I will pledge myself to show that the grand aggregate productions of my State reach the figure of $200,000,000 *per annum*, and I think the whole cotton crop of the Southern States is only $155,000,000 to $185,000,000 *per annum*. Now, Sir, I will do this to show the progress we are making under a wise government—to show the power all the States are reaching under such a government as we enjoy. In conclusion, I desire to say that at all times, to the last syllable of recorded time, I trust my State, with all her resources and all her people, will be found on the side of the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

I don't refer to this subject as an element of aggressive power, or that these elements are to be employed to compel any portion of our great nation to remain in the Union. That don't enter into our calculation. We hold the idea in perfect scorn and contempt. No; when gentlemen on that side of the House endeavor connect my people with insurrection, and with John Brown's raid, we have no answer to make to such calumny. My people are proud, and sensitive, and would scorn me if I consented to put them on the defensive on such a charge. Let gentlemen address me by fair, manly argument, and I will listen with pleasure. But to charges of complicity with treason, I make no reply except to point to our proud national history, which has been opposed to aggression everywhere.

Mr. Pugh proceeded to show the present condition of public opinion as to the real character of our confederate system; secondly, the basis and motives of that opinion; and, thirdly, the remedy for the evils which have impaired the integrity of the Government and now threaten the subversion of the Constitution. No amount of effort, in his opinion, could rescue the Constitution from the perils which surrounded it, or restore the Government to its original purity, and perpetuate it in that form. Slavery was a blessing in every conceivable sense, inestimable to both races, and will survive every ordeal except the friction and pressure of the Federal Union. No wonder the Black Republican cry is, "The Federal Union!—it must and shall be preserved!" When the Union is the coil of the anaconda to Slavery, the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine was produced to supply the want of constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the States. The remedy for present evils is a Confederacy of Southern States, homogeneous in population and pursuits, which would present to the world the enjoyment in its highest perfection of civilization and free government.

A call of the House was had, with the view of afterwards voting for Speaker.

The vote resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	221
Necessary for a choice	111
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep)	108
Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.)	81
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.)	19
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecomp.)	4
Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)	3
Scattering	6

The House again voted.

During the voting Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, said he had voted thrice for a Democrat, but he should now return to his first love, Mr. Gilmer, and stay there until he should find that his vote could organize the House by the election of a Democrat.

Mr. Boteler said he had repeatedly voted for a Democrat, but it was unreasonable to expect him to continue to do so, when Democrats themselves will not concentrate on their own nominee. He now voted for Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, concurred in the views of Mr. Boteler. He believed, from what has occurred here, that Mr. Bocock is the choice of the Democratic Party. He now announced that he should go back to Mr. Bocock, and stand by him until the action of the caucus shall indicate a different course of action.

Mr. Houston replied to Mr. Boteler that every Democrat who could be expected to vote for a Democratic nominee, with the exception of Messrs. Clark and Adrain, had voted for Mr. Hamilton, who would have been within reach of an election by one or two votes, if the South Americans, who voted for Mr. Gilmer, had come over.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, wished to know where the one or two votes were to come from.

Mr. Houston explained how the election could have been effected.

Mr. Harris replied that Mr. Houston had made several errors, and said that Messrs. Briggs, Nixon and Morris, of Pennsylvania, who had voted for Mr. Gilmer, could not have been counted on for Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, referring to Mr. Houston's reference to him, repeated that whenever the elements shall be combined against the nominee of the Republicans, he for one, and those who act with him, will be ready to meet the responsibility of their position. He had not said what course he would pursue. He was prepared and strong enough to meet the issue.

Mr. Adrain explained that when the position of affairs shall be such as to require his and Mr. Clark's vote to determine the result, he was ready to take the responsibility. He did not intend to say now what his course would be.

Mr. Houston repeated what he first said, adding that he believed Mr. Hamilton could have been elected, and that Messrs. Clark and Adrain would have voted for him.

Mr. Adrain remarked: It is evident I can be controlled by but one thing, and that is my own judgment.

Mr. Clark said to Mr. Houston that he had never mentioned to him in private how he would meet the responsibility.

Mr. Houston replied that he had always known Mr. Clark to possess some fine qualities of head and heart, and therefore it was believed that Mr. Clark would shoulder the responsibility and help to put a national man in the chair.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, combatted the argument of Mr. Houston, and said that what that letter proposed was merely an experiment to test the conduct of two gentleman who have not yet had the nerve to do what is right. The gentlemen of the Southern Opposition had nothing more to do than to act on their own conviction of right. The gentleman from Alabama had no authority to speak for Mr. Clark and Mr. Adrain as to their course.

Mr. Clark, of New-York—He has not assumed any.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he understood Mr. Houston's object to be to bring the House to a determination one way or the other.

Mr. Clark, of New-York—Do I understand the gentleman to say that when the Anti-Lecomptonites shall combine on any national man he will vote for him?

Mr. Clark, of Missouri—I will vote for any man outside of the Republican Party whenever my vote can elect him.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, said this compelled him to make a suggestion on his own responsibility, without consultation with any of the eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats. It appeared to be certain that no Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton Democrat could be elected. The Americans were the only party which could concentrate their vote on a single man, and, in conclusion, he declared his readiness to vote for Mr. Etheridge.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said he did not expect his namesake to select from the American candidates one less national than the rest. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Adrain would say to Mr. Clark, of New-York, that he ought at least to have consulted with his friends, who, though small in number, seemed day by day to be growing less, before he nominated Mr. Etheridge.

Mr. Clark remarked he broke the traces as seldom as he could.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, proceeded to show that Mr. Gilmer—a Southern and national man—could be elected. The main, if not the only objection to Mr. Gilmer, on the part of the Democrats, was that some Republicans had heretofore voted for him.

Mr. Stevens—I won't again vote for Mr. Gilmer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harris remarked one bar at least has thus been removed.

The voting, which was interrupted by the above debate, was resumed:

Whole number	221
Necessary to a choice	111
Mr. Sherman	106
Mr. Hamilton	75
Mr. Gilmer	25
Mr. Davis, of Indiana	8
Scattering	7

Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOUMAS CLAIM—THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES—PERSONAL SKETCHES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

John Cochrane, you will regret to hear, is confined to his room in Willard's, seriously laid up with a sore throat. This morning he intends to telegraph for his physician, a homœopath; and meantime is receiving all the attention which troops of friends can bestow. His colleagues, Barr and Maclay, spend much of their time with him; and Warren Winslow, his associate captain on the floor, is frequent in his visits and consultations. Already there are signs of improvement, gladly hailed; and our Red-bearded Indian will probably be able to resume his seat by the close of the week.

While yet the House has not assembled, it being now only 11 A. M., let me ask, Have you ever received any light on the Houmas Land Claim, which is now attracting so much attention in this city? It is alleged to be a scheme on the part of a few political speculators to obtain possession of very nearly 200,000 acres of the choicest lands in Louisiana—lands long since occupied and under cultivation by the grandfathers of the present tenants, and now in possession of, and supporting, more than 500 families. The early history of the pretended grant is in itself a romance of perplexing interest—a claim based on alleged "copies" of title-deeds, with no originals behind them; and it is most curious to follow, step by step, the various agencies which have converted a possibly valid claim to about 3,000 acres on the Mississippi into the present monstrous land-grab of a principality worth many millions.

Condemned again and again by Government, Congress and the Courts, this Houmas Claim was finally put through Congress, about a year and a half since, by the insertion of a second clause into a "Bill to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, *and for other purposes*,"—the real nigger of the bill being thus dexterously hidden away in the words italicised! So perfect was the deception in this case, that even Thomas G. Davidson, then and now a member of Congress from the Houmas district, gave his vote for the measure without once suspecting that any interest of his constituents or State could be involved.

On going deeper into the matter, we find that many years ago Senator John Slidell was induced, by the brilliant representations of one H. Williams, to purchase an interest of about 22,000 acres in this Houmas claim from a Mr. A. F. Rightor—Mr. Slidell giving notes for the purchase at various dates. Before they became due, however, the acute Senator became convinced that the vendor had no title to part with; that the Houmas was a "pretended grant, never recognized by the Government of the United States, but, on the contrary, denied;" that the property purporting to be sold by Rightor was not his, but was really "held and possessed by persons having complete title from the French and Spanish Governments," said titles being "confirmed and recognized by the United States," and to these facts Mr. Slidell made affidavit in his answer to a suit commenced by Rightor or his assignee, for payment of the purchase-notes; but the Court held that the notes must, nevertheless, be paid as no *intentional* fraud on Rightor's part had been proved—the Court at the same time speaking in just terms of the extravagance and wildness which the scheme exhibited.

The rest of the transaction is easily told. Slidell many years ago, employed his now colleague, Judah P. Benjamin, as one of the Attorneys for the Houmas Claimants, but the claim was again defeated in Court, and the patent, which had been illegally obtained therefor, was declared "null and void," and ordered to be "delivered up for cancelment." Since then, many Senatorial efforts have been made to get the Houmas grant confirmed by Congress; and finally Hon. Trusten Polk, of Missouri, having, on the 5th January, 1858, introduced a "Bill to settle confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri," on the 12th March in the same year Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, as Chairman of the Committee, reported back the bill to the Senate with the caption only *slightly* altered, and with a second clause introduced, having for object to transfer nearly two hundred thousand acres of the best and most thickly settled land in Louisiana to the few gentlemen who had made themselves active in pushing the scheme! On this condition of facts, no comment can be necessary. The veritable Houmas settlers and proprietors are now here through their agents, Frederick Weber Hart and Romanta Tillotson. The whole early records are being canvassed, and we shall probably have this Houmas claim as the first "subjeck" for Senatorial dissection, whenever public business commences in good earnest. Several gentlemen are active in the matter, and documents on the subject are being extensively circulated.

There is a rumor to-day that John Sherman will withdraw, and that the Republican vote will concentrate with that of the Anti-Lecompton men on John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, who certainly appears to be the ablest man on the Republican side. This may be so, and the rumors are more than usually positive—but we have had so many of a like nature that credence becomes difficult.

It being now noon, and the House regularly opened, Mr. Lucius Junius Gartrell of Georgia, described yesterday, is given the floor, and proceeds to deliver the speech suppressed yesterday by persistent voting. It is at least patiently received, and its earlier part is chiefly directed towards an elucidation of the legal questions involved in the protection of slave property in the Territories. He advocates Congressional interference wherever Territorial law may fail to give adequate security. Growing excited, he talks loudly, at length, and with much vigor. On the whole, his points are clear and his replies to the purpose; and if there be anything lacking in the logical sequence of his propositions, it is *per contra* certain, that his power of lung is proved on the drum of every ear within the building.

John B. Haskin, of New-York, now rises to ask Gartrell whether the non-interference of Congress to to protect slave property in the Territories would or would not be, in his judgment, a sufficient cause for Georgian secession? To this no direct answer could be elicited from Mr. Gartrell, who evaded the question by asking whether Mr. Haskin put forward the question in his old character of a Democrat, or as the mouthpiece of the Republican organization to which he has lately transferred his allegiance?

Upon this, Lawrence M. Keitt rose to make the following subtle distinction: That all the National men on the floor, irrespective of private faction, could unite in voting for any National candidate, as being "nearer to their own convictions" than the Republicans; whereas, any man who would vote for the Republican candidate, for the same reason, must thereafter be reckoned a Republican. In other words, that a Democrat could vote for a South American and still remain a Democrat; but that any Democrat who should vote for Sherman, thereby became a Republican.

Haskin, who sits on the side of the "Impending Crisis," is almost too well known in your City to need description for home consumption; but for the benefit of readers in other sections it may be noted that he is a man of middle height, middle age, or somewhere in the neighborhood of 40, stoutly-built and muscular, with very thick brown hair reaching low down on his forehead, a dark fringe of whiskers round the cheeks and chin, florid and vigorous complexion, steel-colored dark eyes, under dark, straight eyebrows, and features a good deal recalling those of a well-to-do Irish farmer, with a trace in him of the Cromwellian stock. Haskin is always neatly dressed, but without any distinction in his air. He appears almost invariable in a blue body-coat, with metal buttons, velvet collar, black vest and trowsers, patent-leather boots and rectangular stiff shirt-collars, doing mischief by their points to the lower lobes of his ears. This latter circumstance gives his head an uneasy, jerking movement—which some people attribute to the prickings of his political conscience; but which can be more reasonably accounted for on the rectangular hypothesis just hinted. He certainly speaks well, with very moderate but graceful gestures; and he has the art of arresting the attention of the House. He has a handsome, old-fashioned dwelling in this city, formerly the residence of Judge Douglas, and lives there in good style, indulging a select hospitality.

Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, who interpolates frequently while Gartrell is speaking, has a thin, nervous and wasted figure, supporting a large, square head, in which the brain-motive-power appears too heavy for the physical machinery which it has to drive and work. He has short, wiry gray hair raked back from the forehead; dry, wrinkled cheeks, unprotected by any beard; very deep set eyes, entrenched behind high cheek-bones; a short, prominent nose, and a large, straight mouth, with that compression of the lips variously considered indicative either of firmness, or the habitual suppression of nervous agitations. He has a clear, rather shrill voice, and his chief gesture is a raising of the right arm and open hand above his head. On the Republican side, since Grow's difficulty, he appears in practical command, being in this respect the counterpart of Warren Winslow, on behalf of the Democracy.

Gartrell's speech continues, and is much better than many were led to expect. Mr. G., referring very pointedly and bitterly to what was said in a former speech by John Hickman, to the effect that the "North would not *permit* secession on the part of the South,"—Mr. Hickman thereupon rises in his seat to explain, and at once there descends on the House a mantle of the profoundest silence. This is caused by the fact that the whole drift of Gartrell's speech has been a distinct suggestion of physical cowardice against the Republican Party; and the reply which Hickman gives is listened to with bated breath, under the impression that it may lead to a collision. Hickman certainly towers to the dignity of the moment, and his calm, measured words are in admirable contrast to the occasional rant which disfigures his opponent's manner—Gartrell declaring that the "very cow-boys and bondmen of the South could beat back whole regiments of these Anti-Slavery invaders." This may strike some reflecting minds—first, as in very bad taste; and, secondly, as proving a little too much for the Southern planters.

On the conclusion of this oration, Thomas M. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, rose to introduce a resolution. He has a great general resemblance to Benjamin Stanton, insomuch that he might be taken for his brother—the only points of difference being, that he wears gray side-whiskers, and has a nose longer and more prominent by the length of half-a-peppercorn. His shrill, clear voice is just of the same character; but, of the two, Edwards has decidedly the more nervous and nervously-harassed *physique*. Now and then he loses himself, and has to wait a moment until recollection returns; now and then, also, his thin voice breaks under the excess of its excitement, and he fairly quivers on his legs as the "necessity for organizing" becomes more and more impressed on him. He wound up a speech of no particular force by presenting a resolution which he asked to have read. This was not in order, there being already several resolutions pending and not acted upon; but the courtesy of the Democratic side waived the objection, and the resolution was found to be that at "1 P. M. daily," the House should commence voting and not stop until three successive votes were taken. This so obviously recalled the nursery-rhyme—"Will you walk into my parlor, &c.,"—that it was hailed with roars of laughter and of course tabled.

John V. Wright, of Tennessee, then obtained the floor through the concession of our good friend Dr. Wm. Barksdale, of Mississippi, but the legality of this transfer was contested—first by Edwards, of New-Hampshire, and secondly by Mr. G. A. Grow. These objections were overruled, however, and Mr. Wright proceeded. He has a peculiar appearance, being a shortish, thick-set, handsomely built man, with a round fair face, destitute either of beard or eyebrows, and surmounted by a crisp, tawny and puckered crop of hair, which must offer serious obstacles to any combing process. Mr. Wright has a courteous and pleasant manner, recalling in some aspects our traditional stage-ideal of the "walking gentleman"—his gesticulations being all of the light-comedy order, and his shaved cheeks, broad, turned-down shirt-collar, heavy watch-chain and rapid utterance giving a picture of what the hero in "Patter *vs.* Clatter" might be supposed to resemble, when restored to the private circle. His voice, tone and intense rapidity of speech recall the palmy days of Charles Matthews, before Vestris died, and ere the "little arrangement" had exhausted his spirit. The main body of Mr. Wright's attacks is directed against Stokes, of Tennessee, in particular, and the Southern Opposition generally. Gilmer and Crittenden stand close to Stokes; while Lucius Q. C. Lamar sits behind Wright, suggesting points and hunting out quotations. Great attention is oused by the controversy, and the members in great numbers stand up and crowd around the speakers.

Wm. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, is a rather tall and very thin man, bald-headed, long-nosed, and with a bird-face, of the type half-hawk half-vulture. He has a chest of immense resources, and the title given to him—that of the Stentorian Stokes—is happy in fact, as well as a good alliteration. Schooled in the same rhetoric as Wm. E. Sims, of Kentucky, Mr. Stokes must be an irresistible man on the stump, and there are points of good humor and drollery about him which would conciliate any audience, no matter how inimically inclined. He is a really able man in his own way, and it is believed that on the present occasion, and in his speech last Saturday, he not only gave his own views, but also those of Winter Davis, Emerson Etheridge, and the other Southern men who stand opposed, at all hazards, to a Democratic Speaker. Stokes is still speaking, but the mail closes and this letter must go. NOBODY.

From Another Correspondent.

THE FIRST LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1859.

The festive season of the National Metropolis was regularly inaugurated this evening by a public levee at the Executive Mansion—the first one this Winter. The crowd was not so great or so democratic as usual, owing to the weather and the sloppy streets, which kept back the pedestrian masses, and gave full room for enjoyment to the upper-tendom. At no time during the evening were the spacious saloons more than agreeably filled, while the celebrated Marine Band performed a number of gems from the favorite operas of the day.

The President appeared in the Blue-room, dressed, as usual, in faultless taste, with the exception, perhaps, of his linen, which exhibited extravagant proportions in the neighborhood of his ears. The visitors were cordially received without formal presentation, the larger portion of them being personally acquainted with his Excellency, while the gallant Dr. Blake was all smiles and graces as he announced their names to Miss Lane, who looked more bewitchingly beautiful, if possible, than ever before. She was dressed in a double skirt of white illusion over blue, trimmed with rosettes of the same, and ornamented with a profusion of the richest flowers. Her head-dress of flowers was the subject of comment among her own sex. The personal attractions of Miss Lane are at once recognized by all who approach her, but the Christian purity and kindness of her heart are appreciated most by those who know her best.

Among the members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps present, I noticed Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, now Dean of the Corps; Chevalier Hulsemann, who is said to entertain a lively recollection of the late Secretary Marcy; Señor Tesara, Señor Mata, Señor Molina, and many others. Most of these distinguished foreign gentlemen had their wives present—that is, such as are blessed with partners, for I regret to say the bachelor list contains several of their names. Mrs. Mata, daughter of Señor Ocampo, present Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, was among the most attractive, and is a lady of superior intellectual acquirements. Mrs. Senator Gwin, I need only say, was entirely herself, though surrounded with a galaxy of distinguished gentlemen. Secretary Cobb, with his estimable lady on his arm, looked entirely comfortable under the idea that Congress could, in its present condition, make no draft on his strong box. Miss Lamar, of Georgia, a most interesting young lady, under the protection of Mrs. Cobb, was in the keeping of several beaux. Mrs. Gerolt and daughters were among the ladies who seemed to be partial to gentlemen having about them a foreign air. Senator Slidell was moving about as one from home, while his accomplished and beautiful partner was the life of the evening. Mr. Secretary Thompson had in charge the captivating Miss Wiley, from Mississippi, while a distinguished Senator promenaded just behind with the accomplished granddaughter of Secretary Cass. Secretary Toucey was present, and looking in fine condition. Senator Trumbull and lady, and Mrs. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, under the charge of a distinguished official, contributed to the pleasure of the evening. The belle of the evening, however, was Miss Coleman, of Kentucky, neice of Mrs. Senator Crittenden, and a blonde of the richest type. I would desire to notice a number of others present at the first *levée*, but the lateness of the hour forbids. The *levée* was by far the most pleasant that has been given by President Buchanan, and the season is now considered as fairly opened. A grand dinner party at Secretary Cass' to-day was a kind of forerunner. The ball has evidently opened. Q.

Bogus London Correspondence.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY REFUTES THE SLANDERS OF THE HERALD.

The Baltimore *American* publishes the following letter from Mr. George Peabody, in relation to the positive statements of the *Herald* concerning his business affairs:

London, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

In your late letter you say a paragraph in the newspapers, stating my dissatisfaction with the management of the business of my firm had been commented upon, &c. For some motive, which I have never been able to understand, the managers of the New-York *Herald* have, from the time I landed in New-York in 1856, frequently introduced into its columns paragraphs and articles reflecting upon me personally, or on the position and business of my house, without the least regard to facts. Their London correspondence (or letters bearing date of London) has been characterized by the same feeling of untruthfulness throughout; although I have not thought advisable to publicly contradict them, I will now notice three of those letters, and thereby put you and my Baltimore friends right on matters to which they refer.

The most important is dated September 1, referred to by you, stating that I had never been satisfied with the management of my firm's business since certain events during and previous to the crisis of 1857; and that I had put my veto on a transaction with Lawrence, Stone & Co., which was about being entered into for an advance of $400,000 to that house. As this reflects upon my partner, Mr. J. S. Morgan, I beg distinctly to state that it has not the least foundation in truth. Mr. Morgan joined my firm on the 1st of October, 1854, and since that period our business has been most satisfactory to all parties interested, and a difference of opinion on the subject of its management has never occurred between Mr. Morgan and myself.

In a letter dated 27th September, the whole matter referred to, so far as it regards myself in connection with the *Times*, "Bank of England," and the Galway (Lever) steamers, is utterly untrue. No act or expression of mine has ever been made in an unfriendly spirit with regard to this Company, although I think it has been unfortunately managed.

The other letter was dated 7th of December last, and towards myself has been severely commented upon in Florida. It states that, had not my house opposed the sale of Florida Railroad Bonds, Mr. Cabell would have effected their negotiation in London. This is untrue, as my wishes were favorable to his success, and I offered him every assistance my position would justify, short of recommending the bonds to the British public. This I could not do, nor do I connect my name in any way with schemes or companies got up for the European market, however unquestionable may be the character of the gentlemen who have charge of them.

Very respectfully and truly yours.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Presidential Disclosures.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have received permission to publish the following extract from a private letter—some of the revelations contained in the same possessing interest at this time:

New-York, December, 1859.

There is *a conspiracy in this State to defeat Gov. Wise's nomination for the Presidency.* The last election was allowed to go by default for the purpose of showing that Douglas alone can get Northern support. John Van Buren said, only yesterday, "that in Europe they only hang or execute the leaders of a rebellion; but that Gov. Wise was so bloodthirsty that nothing answered his purpose but the massacre of the whole gang." Hunter is writing cosy letters to the Van Buren wing of the party; and there are *other Southern men* who speak disparagingly of the Governor, saying that Virginia has had her share of the United States offices, and that all her politicians live off Uncle Sam now, and are all beggars. I have been around considerably, and must say that *some specimens of Democracy up North are worse than the Republicans*—one is open in their opposition to the extension of Slavery, while the other's opposition is secret. Many Englishmen in this city are marked sympathizers with Brown; and the *Captain of a Cunard steamer brought over, two weeks since, $12,000 for abolition purposes.*

Some of the politicians talk freely, saying that the "hanging of Brown ought to have satiated the appetite for blood in Virginia."

It is true that the people are not much affected by this. It is only the politicians who are using catch-words of political capital. Also, some cackling Abolitionists, who pray for a civil war to wreak their vengeance on slaveholders. They think "a guerilla war of fifty years would free every slave in the United States."

Be assured that you must be "up and dressed," and do your best to give the Governor the nomination at Charleston. Recollect, he has envious competitors and rivals at the South as well as in the North. Slidell and Cobb are in the field—even Buchanan is "*on the sly*," as he always was!

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Current Controversy Concerning Slavery—The North and the South—Difficulties of the Question—Mr. Raymond's Speech at Troy.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WOOD, ESQ.

I have lately seen an address, published in THE TIMES, of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, which was delivered at a Union Meeting in Troy.

The address appeared to me to be able and statesmanlike. It was particularly remarkable for its moderate tone, resembling in that respect the Frankfort speech of the Vice-President. It is refreshing to read a document which shows a deep concern for the interests and the misfortunes of the country, amidst excited party feelings, and the malign emotions which are so prevalent.

I was particularly struck with his observation, that the people have duties to perform, as well as rights to enjoy, especially during these times, when men who are conscientious in other respects, think themselves absolved from all obligations to observe a friendly feeling towards their brethren at the South.

I saw in that paper much to admire and very little to find fault with. There was one view, however, with which I could not exactly coincide. He negatived entirely the idea that our General Government was a consolidated government. Our Constitution is somewhat complicated, arising from the various and multiplied topics which presented themselves to the framers of that Constitution. It has in it, from the nature of the case, the excellence, not of simplicity, but of combination. The leading men of those days were genuine lovers of their country. They possessed great ability and great experience in public affairs; and their chieftain, who took the guide and direction of public matters, was eminent not only for sagacity, but for great moral purity. They had a work to perform of no easy task. They had to blend the provisions of the local governments, already in existence, with the higher and paramount rights of the general government. In doing this, they had no precedent on file to lead them. The problem they had to solve was new. They did their work admirably. The local governments had a separate and independent jurisdiction over merely local matters and domestic affairs coming within the scope of their authority, with which they were supposed to have a familiar acquaintance. But foreign relations, and matters properly national, which concerned the general interests of the whole country, were subjected to the jurisdiction of the General Government, which took jurisdiction over the people of the United States directly in their individual capacity. In this respect it resembled no other form of confederated government, and did not, like the Imperial Diet of Germany, control the action of the local districts in their political capacity. If it had done so, if it had directed its action upon the local governments already in existence, it would have been, in a great measure, powerless.

This view of the Constitution will serve to explain some matters which have been involved in doubt and difficulty. It will serve to show the power of the General Government, and to illustrate most forcibly the duties of the people individually to obey its mandates in all matters within its jurisdiction and control.

There is another view presented in the address which may deserve some comment. It states that Slavery in the abstract, is wrong. I think it is not wrong, in the proper sense of that term, but impolitic. In a civilized community in which Slavery does not exist, and where that kind of labor would be disadvantageous, it would be highly impolitic to introduce it. There are evils incident to Slavery, as well as corresponding benefits; but is it a wrong in itself? Is it a sin, a *malum in se*, as the lawyers call it? I consider it a mere civil institution. It has its good, blended with its evils, like all human affairs. As a general rule, I do not think it is calculated to encourage industry and to promote the welfare of the lower classes of society, to the same extent as free labor; but there are states of society, and under peculiar circumstances, where slave labor may be the most advantageous—for instance, in the rice fields of Georgia A laboring population, composed of free white men, could not exist in that climate; and in that class of industry which consists in raising crops of rice, a colored population (I will not call them by a name which has recently become so offensive) is indispensable. Experience has shown that the black race, accustomed to slavery, will not work when free, especially in a climate which relaxes and enervates the faculties, and which renders them indolent.

There is another view of the subject, of some importance to be considered. In all ages and among all races of men, Slavery has at some time or other existed. This fact shows that it is in the order of Providence that it should so exist, and that it springs from the nature of things. Among all communities wars, more or less, will prevail, and in all countries where civilization does not obtain, the captives taken in war will be destroyed. They hold it essentially lawful to destroy them, as much so as they hold it lawful to engage in war. As society advances, industry becomes essential to supply their wants, but men in that stage have not been accustomed to industry, and are naturally indolent. They will not work unless they are compelled to work—hence they find it convenient to save the lives of their captives taken in war, and to compel them to engage in agricultural labor. We here trace the origin of Slavery. It grows out of the necessities and interests of mankind. It furnishes labor, where labor cannot otherwise be obtained, and is one advance, and an important advance, in the course of civilization. If we adopt these views of the subject, which I think are perfectly correct, we shall not consider Slavery as a sin in itself, but as an institution essential in the course of civil affairs. Hence, the abolition of Slavery is a question of policy, and the Constitution has wisely left it to the State Governments to abolish it or continue it, as they may deem best in the exercise of a sound discretion.

We live in an extraordinary age, marked by extraordinary progress. In physical improvements we have made rapid strides. A set of men have risen up, certainly not distinguished by very transcendent abilities, who have discovered that all is wrong in our institutions.

The leaders of our Revolution, when they formed a Convention to frame a Constitution, regulated, in many important particulars, the subject of Slavery—and by this very regulation impliedly adopted that domestic institution, and allowed its continuance. But these men I have alluded to, deeply imbued with a spirit of religious fanaticism, have already discovered that Slavery is a sin in itself, and is not to be tolerated for a moment. Hence, without any delicacy or regard to the feelings of their brethren in the South, they disseminate libelous and incendiary pamphlets, through their agents, encouraging the slaves to rebel against their masters—the natural tendency of which is to violate all law and order, and to spread a scene of devastation and ruin. And, strange to say, some clergymen, whom we are accustomed to look upon as shining lights to lead mankind in their pathway to another world, have been very conspicuous in those efforts of mischief. Such a scene as this a few years ago would not have been witnessed. And to what are we to trace the causes of such a wonderful change, but to that spirit of religious fanaticism to which I have already alluded? This is an extraordinary state of the human mind, which is but imperfectly understood as yet, and has not been thoroughly analyzed. It insensibly undermines the vital principle of virtue. The man who is subject to it becomes a bundle of contradictions and contrasts—he is credulous, and at the same time crafty—he is philanthropic, and at the same time vindictive and cruel—he is devout, and at the same time marked with a spirit of vengeance. That spirit, when once it takes possession of the human mind, will convert an angel of light into a demon of destruction. Its bad qualities are not all exhibited at once—they require development by time, but their development is rapid—*viris acquirit eundo*. The fanatic is the most presumptuous of men. He stops at no obstructions in his path, and does not wait to consider the impracticabilities of his schemes. Knowledge and learning and experience are set at naught, and he has no respect for those who possess them. Placed on a lofty eminence of sacred law, he looks down from his eagle height with indignant scorn upon mere human enactments. Constitutions and laws, framed with the utmost care, are set at defiance by the presumptuous fanatic.

As he advances in his career, he becomes more hardened in cruelty, and that, which at first he would look upon with horror, becomes easy and familiar to his mind. It is not surprising therefore, that some men who were very conscientious and respectable in former days, when they become deeply imbued with this spirit, should recommend to a slave to kill his master unless he would instantly allow him to go free. When the Emperor CHARLES the Fifth made captive the great Reformer of that day, in a generous and manly spirit he set him free. But, as he advanced in life and became possessed of the fanatical spirit, it became a source of deep regret to him that he had not taken the life of LUTHER. When he retired from the cares of the empire, and, in the spirit of a devotee, secluded himself within the walls of a cloister, he regretted that he had to chaunt his praises to the God of mercy without having dyed his hands in human gore. To the same spirit must be traced the infuriated massacre of St. Bartholomews.

But we need not resort to history for melancholy examples of this spirit. The scenes recently enacted at Harper's Ferry are enough for our purpose. We are told that the leader in that diabolical transaction was once generous and brave—but mark the change. With deep dissimulation and with apparent friendship he gains the confidence of that unsuspecting community. Of a sudden, and in the midnight hour, their peaceful and quiet abode was changed to a scene of slaughter. After his execution, a Convention was held in New-York to approve of his proceedings, at which clergymen, highly respectable, attended, and joined in the approbation.

I do not propose to defend the measures of the South. They are marked with violence and angry feeling. But there are some matters in extenuation which ought to be looked at. The North is aggressive. The South has been acting on the defensive. The attacking party is always to blame, but defensive measures are sometimes excusable, and always palliating, more especially as in this case, when the homes of the Southern people have been violated by the intrusion of incendiary pamphlets, and the most sacred and delicate relations of life have been disturbed—that, too, by a people who ought to have exercised fraternal feelings towards them, and who ought not to have disturbed them in their domestic relations, with which the people of the North have no legitimate concern.

If Slavery is to be abolished, it must be abolished there. But its abolition would be attended at present with insurmountable difficulties. If the South should be willing to take measures to abolish it, I do not see how they are to act. It is a wise rule, when your course of action is beset with insurmountable difficulties, to remain quiet till a way shall be opened. It was an easy thing in the North to free the slaves when there was so sparse a population; but even then they found it best to proceed gradually. But the slaves of the South are nearly as numerous as the whites. They will continue to bear the marks of their former servitude in their new relations, which will be a perpetual source of quarrel and disturbance. If an attempt should be made to cause their emigration when freed, the North will not be willing to receive them, and in Canada, where there are comparatively few, they would like to get rid of them, for they are found to be idle, licentious, and profligate. The only true course to be pursued is to leave them alone for the present. Let the South and the North, respectively, manage their own concerns and take care of themselves, as they did formerly before this excitement took place.

Thus I have shown that the effects of Emancipation will be fraught with evil. The Abolitionists will pay none of the expenses attending it, but will only indulge in professions of high-sounding philanthrophy, without any cost to themselves; and the free blacks are beginning to experience that they are not their true friends.

It is better to

> "Bear those ills we have,
> Than fly to others that we know not of."

Thus I have finished the task I had proposed to myself, not without labor and effort, owing to my indisposition. G. WOOD.

PRESIDENTIAL.

TO THE UNION-LOVING CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Heretofore, in the history of the country, the antagonism of party has frequently produced intense excitement, but never before was it of a dangerous character. Now it directs itself, not merely against individuals and their opinions, but against the laws and institutions of the country.

Men are not arrayed against men of different opinions scattered indiscriminately through the country North and South, but section against section and State against State. Perhaps the integrity of the Union is not immediately in danger. It is bound together by many bonds, but two of the strongest, the union of the churches and the union of the political parties of the country, have already snapped. Commercial interests are beginning to feel the strain. It is impossible that those now existing between the North and the South can be stronger than were those which bound us to the mother country before the Revolution.

Ten years were sufficient then to sever the most loyal of British colonies from the Empire. Ten years were sufficient to array the most loving fellow-subjects, friends, brothers, sons and fathers, against each other in bloody conflict. Men who feel themselves wronged, do not stop to calculate profit and loss. May not the same cause, a supposed wrong, acting upon the same race of men, produce the same effect? The nearer vicinage, the closer union will shorten the time and increase the carnage. It will be remembered that the healing measures which were rejected at last in our quarrel with England, would at first have been accepted, and would have prevented the rupture. If there are any measures which will heal the present discontents, is it not time to resort to them?

It is often said that the Union can and will be preserved, by force if necessary. Does any one believe that a permanent union between two hostile powers can be preserved by force? How long before the required force would become a despotism? No generous heart would wish for, or tolerate such a union. Ours is a Union of friendship as well as common interest, and like all other friendships, its very essence is free will.

Some persons scoff at the idea of the probability of a dissolution of the Union. Admitting that they are not mistaken in their confidence, is it not manifest that an alienation is rapidly springing up which will destroy every object for which the Constitution declares our Union is established? Nay, has not the process already commenced? Where is our "domestic tranquillity," when armed violence dares to raise its hideous head in our peaceful borders? Where is our "general welfare," when combinations are openly formed in one part of our common country avowedly to destroy the interests of another? Is our "common defence" strengthened, if one-half the nation stands ready to join the invader? "Justice" is not established, when an obnoxious law is trampled upon in one part of the country, and a distasteful statute is reviled and obstructed in another, and our country, instead of a fortress for the protection of "the liberties of ourselves and our posterity," becomes a prison, where the rights and liberties of all are sacrificed to the passions and madness of a few.

This sad state of things is produced by conflicting opinions which have slept side by side for half a century, and would have slept quietly and harmlessly together through all time, had they not been seized upon by partisans to gain a party advantage, to heap odium upon an adversary, or to assume extraordinary patriotism to themselves.

For this purpose they have misrepresented what is true, invented what is false, and given life and action to abstractions. In their zeal to feed and fan the flames of party hatred, they have kindled a fire which threatens to involve the country in the conflagration. Party has produced the evils we deplore. Can we trust to the action of parties to remove them? No. They are compelled, by their very nature, to go on fomenting excitement, intensifying hatred and increasing agitation. The two prominent parties have pushed each other with brutal rage. Their horns are now locked in a life and death struggle, which must continue till the Presidential election; and the triumph of either must inflict a deep, perhaps a fatal, wound upon the Republic.

Is there no remedy? Yes, and there is but one. It is, for the men East, West, North and South, who love their country more than their party, to rally and elect a President who has no platform but the Constitution and the laws, and no pledges but a life of efficiency and patriotic services.

Deeply impressed with these views, a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York, held at the Academy of Music, on the 19th of December, nominated by acclamation Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT for President, and Gen. SAM HOUSTON for Vice-President of the United States, and directed an address to be issued to their fellow-citizens throughout the country, inviting them to join in the movement. It was a spontaneous movement, without consultation and without the knowledge of the nominees.

They are untrammeled by any Platform but that of the laws of their country. Bound to the creed of no party, uncommitted to any clique, and free from all pledges, except such as are furnished by long lives of glorious and patriotic services. Their position and characters pointed them out as the men for the times. To delineate the character and point out the glorious deeds of the gallant SCOTT, whose fame is identified with the most glorious passages in our country's history, from Lundy's Lane to Mexico, or to recall the achievements of the noble HOUSTON, would be to insult the intelligence of the people. But these offices are not given to them as rewards for past services, but imposed upon them as arduous duties upon tried and faithful servants. It is because they have been found firm against the pressure of opposition, impartial and upright under the strongest temptations to swerve, among patriots the most patriotic, and among brave men the bravest, that we would call them to stations which at this time eminently require firmness, impartiality, patriotism and courage.

Fellow Citizens! Conservative men of the Union! Listen to the calls of your country. Lay aside party predilections at least for a time: no great principle or important measure is at stake. Do not heed the outcries of interested party leaders, who would sacrifice the country to attain office, or some base personal or party advantage. They will hurl after you opprobrious epithets, "renegades, timid, soft, faint-hearted, cowards, &c. Heed them not. It is not well to be brave against our brethren, nor too confident where the vital interests of our Republic are concerned. They will shout in your ears, "The Union is not in danger." Heed them not! Though it may not perish to-day, or to-morrow, or this year, the steps are now being taken which necessarily lead to that result, unless arrested.

The election of SCOTT and HOUSTON will arrest them. Their honored names command the confidence of the whole nation. Under their vigorous and impartial administration, the spirit of lawlessness will be rebuked, fraternal feeling restored, friendly intercourse resumed, and there will not remain the shadow of an excuse for a sentiment of disunion.

To this patriotic work all true men of all parties, in every section of the Union, are most earnestly invited. J. W. SAVAGE.
Chairman of the Scott Committee.

GEN. SCOTT ON DISUNION.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT DURING THE NULLIFICATION CONTROVERSY OF 1832.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR: You have an excellent memory to remind me, after so long an interval, of my promise to visit you when next on a tour to the South, and I owe you an apology for not earlier acknowledging your kind letter. It was handed to me just as I was about to leave Charleston, and I have been since too constantly in motion (to Augusta, and back here) to allow me to write.

As to the "speculations" at Columbia relative to "the object of my visit to Charleston at this moment," I can only say, that I am on that very tour, and about the very time, mentioned by me when I last had the pleasure of seeing you. On what evil days we have fallen, my good friend, when so common-place an event gives rise to conjecture or speculation! I can truly assure you, that no one has felt more wretched than your humble correspondent, since an unhappy controversy began to assume a serious aspect. I have always entertained a high admiration for the history and character of South Carolina, and accident or good fortune has thrown me into intimacy, and even friendship, with almost every leader of the two parties which now divide and agitate the State. Would to God they were again united, as during the late war, when her Federalists vied with the Republicans in the career of patriotism and glory, and when her Legislature came powerfully to the aid of the Union. Well, the majority among you have taken a stand, and those days of general harmony may never return. What an awful position for South Carolina, as well as for the other States!

I cannot follow out the long, dark shades of the picture that presents itself to my fears. I will hope, nevertheless, for the best. But I turn my eyes back, and, good God! what do I behold? Impatient South Carolina could not wait—she has taken a leap, and is already a foreign nation; and the great names of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, and GREEN, no longer compatriot with yours, or those of LAURENS, MOULTRIE, PINCKNEY and MARION with mine!

But the evil, supposing the separation to have been *peaceable*, would not stop there. When one member shall withdraw, the whole arch of the Union will tumble in. Out of the broken fragments new combinations will arise. We should probably have, instead of *one*, *three* confederacies—a Northern, Southern, and a Western reunion—and transmontane Virginia, your native country, not belonging to the South, but torn off by the general West. I turn with horror from the picture I have only sketched. I have said it is dark; let but one drop of blood be spilt upon the canvas, and it become "one red."

> "Lands intersected by a narrow frith,
> Abhor each other. Mountains interposed
> Make enemies of nations, which had else,
> Like kindred drops, been mingled into one."

But you and my other South Carolina friends have taken your respective sides, and I must follow out mine.

You have probably heard of the arrival of two or three companies at Charleston, in the last six weeks, and you may hear that as many more have followed. There is nothing inconsistent with the President's Message in these movements. The intention simply is, that the forts in the harbor shall not be wrested from the United States. I believe it is not apprehended that the State authorities contemplate any attack, at least in the present condition of things, on these posts; but I know it has been feared that some unauthorized multitude, under sudden excitement, might attempt to seize them. The President, I presume, will stand on the defensive—thinking it better to discourage than to invite an attack—better to prevent than to repel one, in order to gain time for wisdom and moderation to exert themselves in the Capitol at Washington, and in the State-house at Columbia. From humane considerations like these, the posts in question have been, and probably will be, slightly reinforced. I state what I partly know, and what I partly conjecture, in order that the case which I see is provided for in one of your bills*, may not be supposed to have actually occurred. If I were possessed of an important secret of the Government, my honor certainly would not allow me to disclose it; but there is in the foregoing neither secrecy nor deception. My ruling wish is, that neither party take a rash step, that might put all healing powers at defiance. It is, doubtless, merely intended to hold the posts for the present. A few companies are incapable of effecting any further object. The engineer, also, is going on, steadily, but slowly, in erecting the new work on the site of Fort Johnson, (long since projected for the defence of the harbor,) the foundation of which is but just laid. When finished, some years hence, I trust it may long be regarded, both by South Carolina and the other States, as one of the bulwarks of our common coast.

There is nothing in this letter intended to be confidential, nor intended for the public Press. When I commenced it, I only designed giving utterance to private sentiments, unconnected with public events; but my heart being filled with grief on account of the latter, my pen has run a little into that distress. Let us, however, hope for more cheering times. Yet, be this as it may, and whether our duties be several or common, I shall always have a place in my bosom for the private affections, and that I may ever stand in the old relation to you, is the sincere wish of your friend, WINFIELD SCOTT.

* The bill referred to was, that South Carolina would consider the arrival within her limits of United States troops as the commencement of her separate existence as a State, and the signal of war.

FROM MEXICO.

Comments of the Juarez Organ on the Treaty.

The *Reforma*, the official paper of the Juarez Government, has the following remarks on the treaty recently concluded at Vera Cruz:

"In our two previous numbers we have spoken of the American treaty, and now that we are better acquainted with its provisions, we return to the consideration of this important document, which binds still more closely our relations with the American Republic. It will encourage both their commerce and ours, and will furnish us with a sum which the Supreme Constitutional Government will employ for the extermination of the bandits who ruin the country in the name of religion.

The treaty of commerce and transit to which we have just referred has been concluded, with the object of amplifying and extending some of the stipulations of the treaties of April 5, 1831, and Dec. 30, 1853.

Following this principle, our Government, as an amplification of article 8 of the last of the treaties above mentioned, cedes to the United States, in perpetuity, the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from one ocean to the other, by any route that may be now or hereafter opened, both Republics enjoying the advantages which these means of communication may furnish.

Provision is made for the establishment of two ports of deposit—one on the east and one on the west side of the Isthmus—our Government not imposing any duty on the goods which pass across the Isthmus, always provided that such goods be not intended for consumption within the Mexican Republic. The free transit of the maill-bags of the United States continues to be permitted, the bags being closed and not opened for distribution on the road.

At the before mentioned ports are to be established such rules as may be found proper for expediting the entrance and storage of the goods or merchandise belonging to American citizens, or to those of any other foreign country, free from tonnage duty, or any other tax, with the exception of such expenses as may be necessary for the carrying and storing of the said goods. They may be reëmbarked with perfect freedom; but from the moment when such goods as may be intended for consumption within the Mexican Republic shall be withdrawn from storage they shall pay such duties or imports as our Government may decree.

By a clause which we may consider an amplification of an agreement contained in the treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, the Supreme Government agrees that if it may at any time become necessary, military force may be employed for the protection and security of person and property passing across the before-mentioned routes, which Government shall also employ such force as may be requisite. But in case of a necessity to do this, which is not by any means to be anticipated, the Government of the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the Government of Mexico, or of its Minister at Washington, or of the competent local authorities, legally appointed, employ such force with this object and no other, and said force shall be withdrawn at the moment when the Government of our country shall consider its presence no longer necessary.

The Mexican Government concedes to the United States the simple transit of its troops, ammunition and munitions of war across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or across the transit or route of communication which has been agreed upon from the city of Guaymas along the Gulf of California, to the Rancho of Nogales, or other convenient point, the local authorities previously receiving proper notification.

The Mexican Republic cedes to that of the United States the right of way or travel through our territory, from the city of Matamoras, or Camargo, or other convenient point on the Rio Grande, State of Tamaulipas, to the port of Mazatlan, at the entrance of the Gulf of California, and from the Rancho of Nogales, or other convenient point, to the city of Guaymas, situated on the same gulf, by any railroad, or other way of communication which is now or may hereafter be constructed for the mutual use and enjoyment of both Republics, the Mexican Republic always reserving for itself the right of sovereignty which it now possesses over all the transits mentioned in the treaty.

The Congress of the United States reserves the right of selecting from the list of articles of merchandise accompanying the treaty such as it may consider proper to be admitted for sale and consumption, under conditions of perfect reciprocity, into either of the two countries, such articles being considered free of duty, or taxed at a very low rate: with the understanding that the said merchandise shall be introduced at the points to be fixed by the Governments of the contracting Republics.

Articles 14 and 15 of the treaty of April 5, 1831, are amplified in the stipulation relative to the exercise of religion by Mexican citizens, permitting to the citizens of the United States the free exercise of their religion, in public or private, within their houses, or in the temples or places which may be devoted to worship, as a consequence of the perfect equality and reciprocity which article 2 of the said treaty has for its basis. In no case shall citizens of the United States residing in Mexico be subject to forced loans.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the North Star—Departure of the Roanoke From Aspinwall—The Dock Case—The Orizaba.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Mail Line, with two days' later advices from the Isthmus, arrived here yesterday.

The subjoined letter from our Correspondent at Aspinwall, furnishes the few incidents that had transpired subsequent to the departure of the *Atlantic*.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

The U. S. steam flag-ship *Roanoke* left this morning, under steam, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Porto Bello, to take in water, but anchored two or three miles outside the harbor, where she now (10 P. M.) lies at anchor. It may be that she has broken a piece of her machinery. It is more probable, however, that she cannot breast the moderate trade-wind that is blowing into the harbor; her engines having the power of only about two Isthmus mules.

The question of the present right of the occupancy of the old United States Mail Company's wharf has been ventilated in the Court of First Instance to-day. The decision as to whether the North Atlantic Company, under the lease of GEO. LAW, or the Vanderbilt Company, under the transfer of the rights of ROBERTS and the old Mail Company, shall occupy it, was decided in favor of the North Atlantic Company, and possession ordered to be given to them at 6 P. M. to-day.

The *Orizaba*, with the United States mails, arrived at Panama at 2 P. M. to-day, and the *North Star* will leave about midnight, say 48 hours after the *Atlantic* left. She carries 200 passengers for New-York and 80 for New-Orleans.

We have no news from any part of Central America. F. W. R.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of Pitt River Indians—The End of the Kibbe War—Gen. Totten's Departure—Col. Fremont in Full Possession—Judge Terry's Case, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 16, 1859.

Gen. KIBBE has returned from his squirrel hunt, bringing hosts of captives with him. But who is Gen. KIBBE? Let me begin at the beginning. For several years back constant complaints have been made of the depredations of the Indians living in the northeastern part of the State—north of Buttee Creek and east of the Sacramento. The solitary wagon-road from the Sacramento Valley to Yreka, over which goes every year thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of supplies for the miners and for agriculturists, traverses this region, known as the "Pitt River Indian Country." The Indians, until lately, have always been represented as an innocent, used-up tribe, harmless as squirrels, living on acorns and pine burrs, fishing in the rivers and hunting in a small way in the wilds. But latterly the encroachments of white settlements have rendered their supplies scarce and compelled them to eke out their miserable subsistence by thieving around the settlements, and occasionally even capturing a wagon of provisions. During the past year robberies of the wagons have been frequent and, all told, 25 persons have died violently at the hands of somebody; and as the Indians have no friends, of course all the robbery, violence and bloodshed has been laid to them. Last Spring Gen. CLARK, whose head-quarters are in this city, in response to a petition of the inhabitants of the district, sent up Capt. FLINT, with a company of troops, to preserve order in the neighborhood, to capture but not to kill the natives.

But the Indians are bad neighbors; like the coolies in San Francisco and the "free niggers" at the South there is a "a feeling agin 'em," and quiet and order was not what the people prayed for. They wanted the Indians exterminated, and to all intents and purposes they have been. GOV. WELLER, too, heard the prayer of the petitioners and he granted it. He gave the requisite instructions under which the Kibbe Rangers were organized—80 volunteers under the command of Gen. KIBBE, of this town. Gen. KIBBE set out last Fall on his mission. I saw the gallant General last evening and learned from his own lips the story of his successful adventures. In the south he managed to capture, without the loss of an ounce of blood on either side, 300 of these brave and war-like fellows, and at once started them off for the Mendocino Reservation. In the north he first succeeded in bringing in two men, to whom their intentions were made known—that they must be removed, peaceably if possible, but removed at any rate. The poor fellows tried for a few weeks the policy of braving their fate, but it was of no use, *two hundred of them were killed*, a very large proportion of them being *women and children!* Seven hundred were captured.

Of the captives, some 450 were brought to San Francisco yesterday. They were landed on the north beach, a rope stretched around the sand-bank on which they lay, and a guard of half a dozen men with rifles took charge of them. I visited the motley company just before dark. They lay in groups about little fires they had kindled to broil their bits of beef, roast their beef bones, bake their cakes made of brown flour and water, and bury their supply of potatoes in the hot ashes. They were not red men. Their skins are as dusky as a negro's; their long straight hair matted with dirt. Occasionally a smart-looking boy had his hair cut off, as if with the barber's shears; more often it looked as if the owner of a shock had bit it off when it became inconveniently long. For clothes, the men wore gray shawls, old trousers that might have been stolen from the miners of '49, or a mere heap of rags that a New-York rag-picker would spurn unless hard pressed. The women wore the cast-off men's clothes, or, except a shawl, nothing. From their gestures, it seemed probable that a distribution of *unguentum hydrargyri* would have been gratefully received. One lady—by the pappoose at her breast she seemed not over forty, by her face she looked nearer one hundred and forty—was squat upon the sand, busily engaged polishing alternately her legs with a brick. The pappooses, strapped to straight boards with their hoods of matting projecting over their heads, lay about, generally face up, and, if at all dissatisfied, not demonstrative. It was refreshing to see one square, short subject, bare, all but his blanket, pacing up and down, smoking a pipe, with a pappoose strapped to his own back; no squaw shared his grief. Gen. KIBBE insists that these are unusually good specimens of California Indians, and I suppose they are. I saw no one, who, both for heighth and breadth, came up to the physical standard of our white men's taste. But there were several very stout-looking men,—all of them of exceedingly brief stature, however. One, in particular, began like a Webster at the head, and maintained the likeness till you got below the shoulders, and then he seemed to be badly foreshortened all the rest of the way. Several of them, if they had been constructed like telescopes, so that they could be pulled out one or two feet longer, would have made fine-looking fellows. There was not, among all the women, one that an insane bachelor, under any emergency, could have kissed. But there were babies, plenty of them, with glistening black eyes, round fat cheeks, and intelligence that cropped out through all the dirt. When chuckled to, as is the custom of family men, and tickled on the check, (of course a traveling pappoose's ribs are inaccessible,) they crowed back precisely as if they were human, and when grown might have hopes and fond prospects. And when you made much of the little ones, the mothers looked as much pleased as creatures do that have souls. Gen. KIBBE remarked that these (war-like) people were entirely reconciled, that in fact there was no need of keeping a guard over them, except to prevent the white folks from stealing the children. Persons had beset him at every stage of the journey for a baby,—even $500 had been offered for one, but the poor creatures had their attachments, and to assure them that their infants should not be stolen was the object of the stretched cord and the armed guard.

To-morrow this wretched, dusky company reëmbarks for the Mendocino Reservation—where the United States has not authorized them to be sent, made no provision for them, and may decline to receive them.

Our delinquent tax lists make an amazingly long document. At first glance you would think nobody paid taxes, and that everybody was about to be sold out. The length of the list arises from the fact that every body is anxious to strengthen his title to his own land by every possible brace or stay. Against a large variety of claims a tax-title is a sure defence. Hence almost every body, once in his life, lets the City Collector sell his lots, bids them off himself, pays the $10 costs and fee for certificate of sale, and goes off satisfied that if in the morning some Sherreback or Limantour has dropped a claim down upon his premises, the city, to a certain extent, becomes with him a party to resist the swindle.

Gen. TOTTEN, after spending three days looking at the fortifications of our Bay, left by the regular steamer for the North Thursday morning. On his return he promises to give more time to San Francisco, and, before leaving it for good, to see all its bears.

D. P. BELKNAP has been appointed administrator of BRODERICK's estate. For lack of some one to look after it, most of his city property is on the delinquent tax list. The famous Peter Smith claim covers a good deal of his estate, and for that reason it is urged that to have it all sold and bought in "for the owner," will rather help than hurt it.

Col. FREMONT is at last in full possession of his large mining claim, and his friends are congratulating him.

The Judge Terry case was very suddenly, yesterday, appealed on a lawyer's quibble from the Sessions to the Supreme Court. It will bob in and out a dozen times, likely, before the main issue is reached.

The weather is heavenly. We sit evenings with our windows up, and never have a fire. Light clothes are coming in fashion. Overcoats would look odd. There has been no rain for two weeks. GLAUCUS.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Capt. Porter's Operations at Guaymas—Movements of Pesquiera—The Protest of Capt. Porter.

FORT BUCHANAN, ARIZONA,
Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The difficulties of our sister State, Sonora, thicken. Capt. PORTER accepted of a kind of half permission or Capt. STONE and party to return, but it was coupled with a denial of their right to make the survey, as is guaranteed to them by the Juarez government. Mr. WHITING, the gentleman in charge, did not choose to accept this verbal permission, but entered his protest, claiming the right to carry out the contract.

It is thought that Capt. PORTER, of the *St. Mary's*, was somewhat too hasty in accepting the proposition of PESQUIERA. Such is often the case with negotiations by our officers. Since the lamented Gen. GADSDEN negotiated the purchase of Arizona at $10,000,000 they have a precedent.

It is well known here that the Juarez government has informed the Administration at Washington that "the contract for the survey of Sonora by JECKER & Co. is valid." It is also known that the Juarez government have officially notified the Governor of Sonora that Capt. STONE is not only to be permitted to survey the public land, but he is directed to give them protection. Copies of these documents have again been served on PESQUIERA, and STONE's party are now awaiting his reply on this side of the line. Should the orders of the Central government be disregarded, I can see no reason why our Government should not interfere, and it is presumed they will. We are anxiously waiting the result.

On the 15th Gov. PESQUIERA was enlisting men for the National Guard (?) "to repel a foreign invasion." By some this is understood to mean the United States, yet I am confident he is doing it fearing an invasion from Sinaloa by the Conservative Party. This is no new excuse for enlisting men for his poorly-paid and half-starved army.

Had he known of the orders issued by our Government, (which were so soon countermanded,) it is possible he might have had *us* in view, but this very enlistment was before he could have heard it.

The "Indian campaign" returned to this post some time since, having had but little success. They are again in the field; it is hoped they will now be more successful. The Indians appear to have little fear of punishment, as they continue stealing; only a week since they took five mules from the *Sonora, E. and M. Company*, at Arivaca. This makes forty animals they have taken from this company within six months. One more treaty would finish up the stock in this part of the country. B.

CAPT. PORTER'S PROTEST TO GEN. PESQUIERA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Repeated allusions having been made in recent news from Guaymas, to the protest which was made by Capt. PORTER, of the U. S. sloop of-war *St. Mary's*, to Gov. PESQUIERA, of Sonora, we give here the document in full, derived from a private source:

GUAYMAS,
U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S.

SEÑOR DON YGNACIO PESQUIERA—*Sir Governor:* I am directed by the Government of the United States of America to proceed to Guaymas, and protest against certain acts committed by the authorities of the State of Sonora, and in which those of the city of Guaymas have participated.

The Government of the United States have been informed that Capt. STONE and his party, all of them citizens of the United States of America, have been expelled from Mexco contrary to treaty stipulations with the United States, and this expulsion has taken place by order of the Government of Sonora, and the authorities of Guaymas are said to have participated in its execution. The Government authorize me to say, that the expulsion of Capt. STONE and his party, is not only a wrong done to them, but a gross infraction of treaty obligations existing between Mexico and the United States.

Your Excellency will bear in mind that the United States Government have long treated Mexico with great forbearance, and there is a point when this forbearance will cease to be a virtue. Your Excellency will also recollect that the late war which was so successfully waged by the United States against Mexico, was precipitated in consequence of the murder of Lieut F. H. PORTER, and other acts of like character, by Mexicans. In a very short period, Mexico was overrun and conquered by a handful of Americans, and the war resulted in the loss to Mexico of New-Mexico and California, and when the whole of the conquered country lay at the feet of the American forces, the United States did not forget to act with clemency and magnanimity towards Mexico. Since then, American citizens in large numbers have been butchered in Sonora, and even the boundaries of the United States have not been respected, but helpless women and children have been ruthlessly murdered within its limits by persons from Sonora.

Your Excellency can, no doubt, refer back to the period of your revolution, when Mexico was struggling for her liberties, and at that period she not only received the sympathies of the United States and her moral influences, but her citizens took part in her struggles, and commanded her navy, and yet, almost the first act of aggression on the part of Mexico was to murder in cold blood the son of the man who aided so much in gaining her liberties. This and other acts precipitated a war which proved so disastrous to Mexico. It has always been the desire of the United States of America, and still is her desire, to see Mexico in a prosperous condition; but at present that desire on the part of my Government appears not to be gratified.

Mexico was never in so distracted and unfortunate a condition as at present; discord and disunion prevail everywhere, and the only citizens who, by their industry, perseverance and labor-loving habits, would have prevented this state of affairs, have been murdered or driven from the country. At this present moment Mexico has scarcely any resources; her commerce is stagnant, neither arts nor sciences are progressing, and the agricultural products are scarcely enough to supply the wants of her people, while her lands lay uncultivated, and the rich minerals in the bowels of the earth are useless and undeveloped.

Then permit me to draw your Excellency's attention to those sections of country formerly Mexican and now under the Government of the United States of America—California, New-Mexico and Arizona. The former but a few years ago was a *terra incognita*, with but little culture, and a wandering and grazing population; but at present, by the aid of an industrious population, it has become one of the most powerful States in our Republic; her cities vie in wealth with those of the old world; her resources are becoming more developed every day; her commerce has increased beyond the most exaggerated imagination of all, and she stands now foremost among the States for industry; colleges, schools, and arts and sciences have all been established; and in these she is not behind a single State in the Union. It is this class of American citizens who have been ruthlessly murdered, as well as driven from Mexico, by the authorities of Sonora. These American citizens have accomplished so much for California. New-Mexico and the new Territory of Arizona have, under the hands of Americans, begun already to prosper, and their resources are now being fully developed.

I place these facts before your Excellency to show how much the State of Sonora is acting against its own prosperity, in pursuing a narrow-minded course towards citizens of the United States. But in addition to this, in driving American citizens from Mexico in time of peace involves the violation of treaty obligations, and may precipitate war; and at the present time Mexico is but little prepared for such an event, while on the contrary the United States were never in a better condition to invade Mexico.

The United States have already on the Pacific coast a powerful squadron, which is constantly augmenting; also on the gulf side of Mexico; and within thirty days from a declaration of war the United States could invade Mexico from the Atlantic States, California and Arizona, and send by railroads and steamships large bodies of troops to land on the Pacific coast, and in a short time the Pacific squadron would take possession of every seaport on this coast.

Your Excellency must bear in mind that the Government of the United States would not have dispatched this ship two thousand miles merely to make an empty protest; and a continued violation of treaty obligations will bring on Sonora and Guaymas a severe affliction, which I hope your Excellency will have the good sense to avoid, by fulfiling the treaty between Mexico and the United States.

This protest will also be communicated to the authorities of the City of Guaymas.

I will here state to your Excellency that I am not authorized to enter into any other correspondence with the Government of Sonora or the authorities of Guaymas, except to make this protest.

I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,
W. D. PORTER,
Commanding U. S. Sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

THE INSURRECTION AT BOLIVAR, MISSOURI.—The Bolivar (Mo.) *Pilot*, of the 31st ult., contains a short paragraph giving the particulars of the brickbat insurrection at that place, on the 26th ult., which was announced with so much flourish by the telegraph from Warsaw. The affair was extremely trivial—hardly amounting to a respectable Christmas frolic. The negroes, being rather too much inspired by their Christmas potations, became a little obstreperous, and came in conflict with a party of whites. The collision resulted in an exchange of several shots. No one was harmed, and the affair was easily settled.

FROM CANADA.

Recruiting in Canada for the British Artillery—Canadian Ministers in Europe—Comparative Indirect Taxation in Canada and the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

Placards have just been issued here announcing that recruits are wanted for the Artillery. This is the first time for many years that recruiting for that corps has been allowed here, and indicates the haste with which the British Government desire to fill up the new brigades. The height required is 5 feet 6 inches for men between 17 and 18; 5 feet 7 inches for those between 18 and 30. The bounty offered is £3 stg. ($15) and a free "kit," and it is held out as an inducement that the regimental system of instruction in mathematics, &c., is such as to fit the soldier to fill almost any position in civil life after his twelve years' service.

The Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, Mr. GRIFFIN, has just returned, after his trip to England with the first American mail, *via* Portland. He left Mr. SMITH, his chief, to conclude the arrangements for carrying the North German mails by the same route. Mr. GALT, our Finance Minister, and Mr. SMITH, have been invited by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Colonial Secretary, to spend some days at one of his country seats, and shoot his pheasants. It is not said whether they have accepted. They are expected to leave for Canada on the 11th, so they have not time to do much havoc among the game.

The President's Message and the reports accompanying it, have set some of our political writers to calculation, and they have shown that while under the United States tariff the American was taxed $1 65, for the year ending June 30, 1859, under the Canadian tariff the taxation during 1858 was only $1 12 per head. Besides the Canadian Excise amounted to $0 07 per head. Both amounts would probably be a little higher if the calculations were brought down to a later period. The Government of Canada (1858) cost each individual only $3 86.

The population of the Province (Canada East and West) is now estimated to be exactly 3,000,000.

OBITUARY.

Col. Peter A. Browne died at his residence in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, on Saturday, in his 78th year. Col. Browne took a prominent part in constructing the Arcade on Chesnut-street, and the Chinese Pagoda near Fairmount. The latter building was once an exceedingly popular place of resort. Lately Col. Browne devoted much of his time to the growth of wool, not neglecting, meanwhile, scientific and political matters. His successful defence of Wood and Mercer, whom he succeeded in getting acquitted of the charges of murder preferred against them, on the ground of insanity, did much to enhance his extended reputation as a lawyer. His pen was often employed in writing articles for the Press, which were marked by great vigor. He compiled two volumes of Reports of Decisions in the Court of Common Pleas.

Lieut. George W. May, who distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Cerro Gordo, and the taking of Monterey, and at the siege of Vera Cruz, died in this City on the 8th inst. Disease contracted during his service as a fillibuster with Gen. Walker was the cause of his death. His funeral services are to be held this (Wednesday) morning from the Dutch Reformed Church in Twenty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue, of which his father was formerly pastor.

Mr. James Dana, father of Prof. Dana, of Yale College, died at Utica on Saturday the 7th inst., aged 80 years. He was born in Ashburnham, Mass., May 29, 1780, where he resided until he was about twelve years old, when he removed to Windsor, Vt., living there until he attained his majority. The father of Mr. Dana was one of two Hugenot brothers who fled from France to England, and afterwards to this country.

Dr. W. Montgomery, one of the most eminent physicians of Ireland, died in Dublin on Wednesday, 21st ult.

The only sister of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli died at Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, recently, aged 73.

PERSONAL.

The Count de Lauriston, whose duel with the Marquis de Galliffet has been narrated by "Malakoff," has written the following letter to the *Indépendance Belge*, whose correspondent had spoken of him as a man of sixty years old: "*Monsieur le redacteur*—I am one of those who think it is always well to defend one's ground, inch by inch. In now writing to you, the only ground I have to defend is that of my age; but I nevertheless wish to have this letter inserted, in order to correct a mistake in one of your Paris letters of the 9th—a letter, in all other respects, extremely flattering for me. This mistake is, morally speaking, somewhat of a detriment to my honorable adversary, and, in regard to the physical fact of my age, it is detrimental to myself. I am nearer to fifty than sixty years of age. I am a great sportsman; would you like to see my license to shoot? I often travel. Will you see my passport? It is my grey beard which has played me this shabby trick; my beard makes me look much older than I am, and is much greyer than my mustachios. I have been advised to shave my beard and keep only my mustachios, and I really think I must do so till I reach the age of sixty."

A young actress of one of the Boulevard theatres, of the name of Augustine Landry, brought an action against a M. Gadrat, described as a wealthy person engaged in financial operations, to obtain from him a sum of rather more than 2,000 francs for titles of three per cent. stock which she had confided to him to turn to account for her. She represented that having been on intimate terms with M. Gadrat, she had handed him the titles on his promise to make the produce more than three per cent. interest; but their intimacy had ceased, and he declined to return the securities, on the pretext that he had given her different sums of money amounting to more than the value of them. The tribunal condemned him to pay her 2,079 francs.

Dr. James McClintock, formerly President of the Castleton Medical College, and of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, but more recently Resident Physician to the Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, has accepted the appointment of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Eclectic College of Medicine in Philadelphia, and delivered his introductory lecture to the class on Tuesday evening last. Dr. McClintock is a brother of Rev. Dr. McClintock, who has just accepted the charge of the Evangelical Union Church, at Paris.

Signor Mortara is in London where he has been favored with an interview by Mr. Alderman Salomons, who expressed his profound sympathy with him. He has sent in his application to the Board of Deputies, soliciting this body to support him at the congress in his efforts to bring his case before that assembly. A requisition is now in course of signature, addressed to the Board, in which this body is respectfully, and by most powerful arguments, urged to comply with the request of the petitioner.

We extract the following from *Bell's Life in Victoria*: "At the Theatre Royal, Ballaarat, on Monday night, Mr. Edward Macready, a son of the eminent tragedian, made his *début* as *Claude Melnotte*, in the "Lady of Lyons." The manner in which the character was sustained evidenced considerable attention and study, but failed to convince us that the *débutant* is yet qualified to rank among the 'stars.'"

M. Guizot, who is giving the last touch to the third volume of his memoirs, has lately received a very flattering compliment from his townsmen of the city of Nimes. The honorary Presidency of the Academy of Nimes having been offered to him, the illustrious statesman hastened to reply by a letter in which he accepted the appointment. M. Guizot added that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he hopes to render his Presidency effective.

Intelligence has just reached London that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman has just arrived in safety at Rome, and has been favored with an interview with the Pope. The illness of the Cardinal, although of a serious character, is not, in the opinion of his physicians, confirmed, still it is not at all unlikely that he will make the Eternal City his residence for the future.

Letters from Egypt announce the arrival at Alexandria of the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres. The Princes were to remain at Alexandria until the 7th ult., and at Cairo until the 11th, and then to continue their journey into Upper Egypt. They are accompanied by the Marquis de Beauvois, Captain Morin, Viscount de Segur and M. de Scitiveaux.

We learn from St. Petersburg that Madame Charton-Demeur is a great favorite at Court as well as at the Italian Opera of that city, having been commanded to sing before the Imperial family. Tamberlik and Madame Nantier-Didiée are as popular as ever. A musical society has been formed at St. Petersburg by royal command.

"Gen. Cousin de Montauban," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "takes his family with him to China. He is to receive during the whole continuance of the campaign an annual pay of 100,000f. As no European money is current in China, the expedition has carried with it gold and silver ingots for the payments which it will have to make in the Celestial Empire."

The Queen of Denmark, traveling under the name of the Countess of Oldenburg, has arrived at Nice, accompanied by a lady of honor, a physician, and the Count de Tramp, her chamberlain. The evening after her arrival there was a *soirée* at the residence of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, and a French comedy was performed.

Attorney-General Phillips, of Massachusetts, while going from the Eastern Railroad Station, in Boston, to his office, slipped on a slanting curbstone, and falling broke his right arm. The Commonwealth Court was adjourned over for the day, and yesterday morning it took up the civil instead of the criminal docket.

The *Moniteur* announces that at Rome, on Nov. 26, was celebrated the marriage of Prince Napoleon Grégoire Bonaparte, son of their Highnesses Prince Charles Bonaparte and Princess Zenaide Bonaparte, with the Princess Christiana Ruspoli, daughter of his Excellency Prince Ruspoli, Prince of Cervitri.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 1867....	107	100	M. So &N.Ia.G'd S.	16¼
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	85⅛	300	do.........b30	16¼
10,000	do.......b30	85⅜	150	do.	16
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	94	100	do.	16⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s....b60	79⅛	400	Reading Railroad..	39½
2,000	do.	79	300	do	39⅛
15,000	do.........b30	79⅛	400	do	39
8,000	do.	78⅞	100	do.......b10	39¼
5,000	do.......b30	79¼	100	do......b10	39
10,000	do.........s15	79	400	do.......b10	39
500	California S. 7s.	82½	30	Mich. Central R....	37
1,000	do.	82¼	100	do.	36⅛
3,000	do.	82	10	do.	36¾
4,000	Cal. L. Bonds 7s	78½	150	Panama Railroad..	126⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. B..'76.	102	225	do.	126¾
4,100	H. R. R. 2d M...	98	50	do.........s30.	126⅜
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	93¼	150	do.	126¼
1,000	Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	93	50	do.	126⅛
6,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	86	150	do.	126
1,000	Han.& St.J.R.B.	59	50	do.......s10.	126
10	National Bank.....	101	400	Ill. Cen. Rail'd..s10	57¾
10	St. Nicholas Bank..	98	200	do......b30	58
10	Imp.& Traders' Bk.	105	100	do.......b60	58
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	91	550	do.	57¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	83½	50	do.	57⅝
225	N. Y. Cen. R......	73¾	450	Gal. & Chic. R...	62¾
500	do.	73⅝	10	do.	62⅞
100	do.........s10	73¾	800	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	62⅞
100	do.........s30	73¾	400	do.	62⅛
300	do.........s10	73⅝	50	do.....b60	63⅛
600	do.........b10	73¾	150	do.........s7	62½
150	do.........b7	73¾	100	do........b15	62⅜
1,050	do.	73⅞	50	Cum. Coal Pref,...	15¾
100	do.........s10	73⅝	250	do.	15½
50	do.........b10	73⅞	107	Pacific M. S. Co....	79
50	do.........bnw	73⅞	25	Canton Company..	16½
300	do.........b30	74			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia State 6s	91	200	Reading R......s60	38
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	85	100	do.......s30.	38
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	78⅞	100	do.	38
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	90¼	100	do.........s30	38⅛
3,000	do.	90⅜	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6½
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	87	15	do	6
3,000	Chi. & Rock I. Bs.	90	65	Mich. S. & N.I. G.S.	16
100	Cum. Coal Pref. b30	15½	150	do.........s30	16
100	do.	15¼	50	Gal. & Chi. R...s30	62¾
100	do.........b30	15¾	550	do.	62⅞
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R..b15	19½
50	N. Y. Central R.s30	73⅛	400	Chi. & R. I. R'd....	62
100	do.......s30	73⅝	100	do........s30	62
750	do.	73⅜	100	do......b10	62¼
50	do.......b60	74	50	do.	61⅞
400	Harlem Railroad..	9	500	do.........b30	62⅜
50	Hud. River Railr'd	42	50	do.........s60	61⅞
200	do.	41¾			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The market for Money continues close, and has to-day further affected the price of Stocks and the rates of Foreign Exchange. The large receipts of bills on England and France received yesterday and this morning in the overdue Southern mails, are at once reduced in price, by holders, to meet the state of the market, and extra efforts are made, both by importers and some of the banking houses, to avail of the present low rates to make purchases. In this way some of the oldest and best dealers at Bank, who are seldom, of late years, in pressing want of money, are brought in as applicants for discounts. And other parties, who are ordinarily lenders of money on the Street, have withdrawn part of their loans to Brokers to turn their means into Exchange, as a speculation. The movement, to be sure, takes little or no cash out of the City, but it involves a disturbance of the market, which is adversely felt for the time being. As compared with yesterday, the leading Stock and Money houses report less difficulty in demand loans on first-class collateral. The inquiry continues sharp from borrowers on miscellaneous shares and bonds, and some of the speculative sellers avail of this to press the market. After the early demand for Shares at the First Board was supplied, the Street sales were lower by ½ ₱ cent. on most of the Railways, and as much as 1½ lower on Reading, which was again especially weak. Missouri State sixes were also sold with much freedom, to all appearances for *short* account, on the calculation of lower rates before the Money market is relieved. At the Second Board the heavy feeling continued, and New-York Central, which brought 73⅞ ₱ cent. freely early in the day, sold at 73⅜@½ ₱ cent.—Galena, Rock Island, Hudson River and the Michigan stocks, participating in the decline. Missouris sold at 78⅞ ₱ cent., the lowest figure for many months past, and Tennesses at 85 ₱ cent. There was a demand for United States sixes of 1867 at 107 ₱ cent., while the Texas Indemnity fives of 1865 were dull of sale a fraction under par. Nothing done in the new fives of 1874. In Railway Mortgages a moderate business, prices for the leading descriptions being fairly supported as compared with the rest of the market. At the close of business in the afternoon, the general dealings were heavy, the operators for the *short* account supplying contracts cash and seller three days, with continued freedom. Reading a shade better, after the sudden fall between Boards to 37½ ₱ cent.

The rates of Discount outside of Bank are the same as yesterday, on very prime lists of indorsed paper, which, within 60 days, go at 7@7½ ₱ cent., and longer dates 8@9 ₱ cent. Some fair single names have been done at 9@10 ₱ cent. But the classification, as usual in a closer market for Money, has become stricter, and the difficulty of negotiating what is called second-rate bills has somewhat increased, even at the advance in terms. It is not improbable that the failure announced on Monday, which, we understand, is likely to involve quite as large a sum total as first suggested, ($500,000,) has affected the market for most single-name paper. A disagreeable controversy between two houses in the Sugar trade, has grown out of the transfer, or bargain to transfer, on a purchase of Sugar, on Thursday last, $10,000 of the paper of the failing house referred to. As the suspension took place on the following Saturday, the seller of the Sugar now refuses to deliver, according to written memorandum, unless cash or sound paper is substituted. The case has excited much private remark on 'Change for a day or two past, opinions being wholly unsettled in the absence of *all* the particulars, including the peculiar relations between the three parties on the eve of the suspension of one of them. The affair will probably go to the Courts, although one that might be readily settled by an arbitration of merchants, assuming that perfect good faith on both sides (and equal ignorance of what was to happen to the drawer of the paper in question in a day or two) governed the original transaction.

The next European mail will be made up on Saturday for screw steamship *Kangaroo*. Transient letters may be sent by the *Etna*, advertised to sail to-morrow. The Exchange market is quiet to-day, though no considerable sales could be pressed without a further decline in the rates on London. The leading names are now called 108½@¾, and good transient Bank bills and indorsements 108¼@108⅜. The rates for Sterling are also low in New-Orleans, while sight checks on New-York have gone up to 99¼@99½ ₱ cent. The New-Orleans Bank return is stronger in Specie, but we learn through private sources that the Money market in that city is laboring under considerable stringency. The following are the aggregate figures of the Bank return at the close of the year:

Capital.......................................$18,917,600

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.		
Specie	$11,602,920	$12,115,425	Inc.	$512,505
Circulation	11,159,419	11,579,313	Inc.	419,894
Deposits	18,913,221	19,777,806	Inc.	864,585
Short Loans	25,608,405	25,905,428	Inc.	297,023
Exchange	7,020,754	7,301,377	Inc.	180,623
Due distant bks.	1,787,201	1,402,875	Dec.	384,326

Long and Short Loans, Dec. 24..........$29,945,482
Long and Short Loans, Dec. 31..........30,301,394

The Sub-Treasury to-day paid out $247,000, against $147,000 received from all sources. Balance this afternoon, $7,807,313. A good many Treasury bills, 5@5½ ₱ cents., are going into the Custom-house in place of cash for duties.

In the Superior Court, Judge HOFFMAN, a decision of much importance has been rendered on the non-liability of Brokers, in the purchase and sale, for third parties, of stock which subsequently turns out of questionable validity in the transfer. The case involved ten shares of what is called the Schuyler Stock in the New-Haven Railroad, the Brokers being the defendants. The Court held that the contract between the plaintiff and defendants was, that they were to buy the stock from some third party for his account. He gave them the money to fulfill this contract, and they, in effect, paid that money to the seller of the stock. The plaintiff dealt with the defendants as stock-brokers, and was bound by those customs which prevailed in relation to that species of business.

The Mercantile Bank has declared its usual handsome half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on Wednesday next.

The Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, have this day declared a dividend at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, for the last six months, on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾
Interior Maryland	½@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅝@ ⅞
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝@ ¾
North Carolina	1¼@1½
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	3 @ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1½@1¾
Louisiana	¼@ ⅜
Mobile	¼@ ¾
Canada	⅝@ ⅜
Missouri	2 @2½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	87	92
120 acre warrants, per acre	68	74
160 acre warrants, per acre	68	74

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	2¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	Par.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pcs	98@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16Pcs.	1 27@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@ 4 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 84@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 06@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 50@ —
Old.Am.HalfDols.	1 04½@ —	Patriot Doub'n.	15 70@ —
		Gold.—Am. Old..	6c.prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.— United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 2,755 bbls. Flour, 1,126 bushels Corn, 644 bushels Rye, 1,452 bushels Oats, 39 pkgs. Provisions, and 103 bbls. Whisky. The reported receipts by all routes, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860, were as follows:

Ashes, bbls	34,844	Barley, bush	2,110,465
Flour, bbls	3,665,220	Oats, bush	8,006,569
Wheat, bush	4,792,987	Malt, bush	858,104
Corn, bush	3,919,735	Provisions, pkgs	595,120
Rye, bush	508,656	Whisky, bbls	118,240

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,580 bbls., including 1,138 bbls. Pots, and 442 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in request, and is quoted at from 38c.@40c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine are attracting more attention, mainly at from 17½c.@19c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at former rates.

COCOA—We have heard of sales of 705 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 bags per *Amy Warwick*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive to-day.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in request, partly at 23½c. ₱ ℔. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate; prices have been sustained. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ ℔	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite depressed to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry is limited, as most buyers anticipate a material reduction in prices. Holders are generally anxious to sell, but are not inclined to make any very important concessions to purchasers. Hence the inactivity. The tendency is decidedly downward. Sales have been reported of only 8,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 20, mainly $5 20; extra State at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $5 60@$5 80, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@	5 20
Extra State	5 25	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	6 85
Fancy Gennesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Gennesee	5 70	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@	7 50

Southern Flour is inquired for at uniform quotations. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 80 ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is in less demand at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in limited request, including Layer at $2 50@$2 52½, and Bunch at $2 35, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are quiet at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately dealt in to-day. Holders are reluctant to reduce their asking prices materially. Buyers are expecting a reaction favorable to their views, and are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Some export orders are in the hands of brokers, but are generally withheld, as the rates claimed by sellers exceed the limits of the orders. The tightness in moneytary affairs, it is assumed, will exercise a depressive influence on the market, by rendering it very difficult for some holders to reserve their supplies for any great length of time; and efforts to sell them, it is believed, would result in a reduction of prices, to suit the views of buyers. The reported transactions, to-day, have been confined to 24,000 bushels, including White Canada, taken by a City miller, at $1 42; choice Milwaukee Club at $1 24; Chicago Spring on private terms; and Red State on terms not ascertained. Corn is inactive, being held above the limits of purchasers. The nominal quotations are 82c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales 8,500 bushels. Rye is in demand at 88c.@90c., and is held at 91c.@93c. ₱ bushel. No important sales have taken place. Barley has been neglected, and prices are nominal, ranging from 75c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are heavy and drooping, including Canada, at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@ 44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales at Boston, 80 bales Bags at $10½c.; and 650 bales Bagging, part to arrive here, chiefly at 12c., usual credit.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales North River, for shipment and City use, at $1 06½@$1 18¾ ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—A livelier inquiry prevails for Manilla, at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.—and for Jupe at $90@$95, per ton; usual terms. Other kinds continue quiet.

HOPS—Have been in request, including New at 10c.@18c. for inferior to very choice, ₱ ℔.

IRON—The demand is limited; prices are unaltered. Scotch Pig, $24 50@$25 50; English Bar, $42@$43 for common, and $52 50@$53 for refined, ₱ ton; usual credit.

LEAD—Is inactive, including foreign pig at $5 62½@$5 77½, and Galena do. at $5 77½@$5 80, ₱ 100 lbs.

LUMBER—The available supply is fair for the season. The inquiry is moderate. Prices are quoted unaltered. The Albany *Evening Journal* notices the business of the past year, at Albany, thus: "The Lumber trade for the year 1859 was not distinguished by any very marked features. In the early part of the season prices ruled at an advance from those of 1858, under the apprehension of a scarcity, from the want of snow for stocking the mills during the previous Winter. As the season advanced, however, large quantities from Canada West, Michigan, &c., which had been destined for Chicago and other Western ports, but which, on account of the limited demand, could not be sold there at any price, were sent to the East for a market. This soon brought down prices to lower figures than had been reached for several years, which induced a brisk demand in the latter part of the season, and reduced the heavy stock which had accumulated during the dull Summer months to a reasonable amount, which will probably be exhausted before the opening of canal navigation. This extra amount, not calculated upon by dealers, caused the receipts of the season, of sawed Lumber, to exceed those of 1858 by about twenty-five million feet. The following table exhibits the receipts at Albany during the years named:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	216,791,890	34,126	28,832	150,515,280
1851	260,238,003	34,136	110,200	115,087,290
1852	317,135,620	31,636	291,714	107,961,289
1853	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	118,666,750
1854	311,571,151	24,003	26,909	135,805,091
1855	215,921,652	27,210	21,108	140,255,285
1856	223,345,545	36,899	14,533	102,548,492
1857	180,097,629	71,004	85,104	153,264,629
1858	267,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,011,817
1859	291,771,762	48,756	70,381	114,570,503

The following table exhibits the valuation of the receipts during the years named:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1850	$3,251,878	$119,791	$4,325	$677,319
1851	4,119,568	121,004	19,010	546,665
1852	5,495,969	110,726	52,509	507,118
1853	6,299,617	99,585	3,386	509,600
1854	4,985,139	86,891	6,649	611,123
1855	4,426,589	228,840	4,854	631,149
1856	3,573,529	129,147	2,616	461,468
1857	2,881,560	248,515	15,218	689,691
1858	4,412,205	111,383	20,314	546,047
1859	4,887,177	170,646	11,965	458,282

The value of these receipts for 1859 is estimated at $5,528,070. Besides the receipts by Canal, several million feet were brought to market by Railroad, but we have no means of accurately stating the quantity. The demand for Staves has been light, and prices low. There is a large accumulation both in Albany and New-York, so that there is but little disposition among the dealers to purchase this Winter, except some few kinds to keep up an assortment." The *Journal* also anticipates very heavy stocks of Lumber, and low prices, during the coming season.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has declined. The demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., chiefly at $16 12½@$16 25 for old Mess; $17 25 for new Mess; and $11 62@$11 70 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats continue in slack request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ₱ ℔. Bacon has been in moderate demand, chiefly at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Lard favors buyers, sales having been confined to 160 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10⅝c., ₱ ℔. Beef is more inquired for at uniform quotations. Sales 160 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in request at 9c.@11½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The demand has been fair, at buoyant prices. Liverpool Fine, $1 60@$1 95; do. Ground, $1 15 ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover is inquired for; we have heard of sales of 300 bags, at from 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔. Timothy is also in demand, chiefly at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is inactive, and prices are unsettled.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 hhds Cuba, within a range of from 7c.@7½c.; and small lots of New-Orleans, at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s. prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 bales Sea Island Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ ℔.; 4,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s.; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 200 pkgs. Lard at 20s.; 400 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 10 tons Tallow on private terms. For London., 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d., and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. The latest charters,—according to the *Shipping List*,—have been: Ship *Southampton*, 1,288 tons, from Bombay (chartered there) to New-York, £4 ₱ ton; bark *Nelson Place*, 459 tons, from Elizabethport to Acapulco, Coal, $13; a Br. brig, 107 tons, to Bordeaux, heavy Pipe Staves and Heading, $30; two schooners, each 130 tons, from Gulf of Mexico to New-York, Mahogany, $8 on and $10 under deck; one, 157 tons, to Antigua, $675; two barks, a brig and two schooners to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a schooner from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacoa, Lumber, $10; bark *Sultana*, 457 tons, to Havana, $1,400; a brig, 299 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado 35c., and Molasses $2 75; ship *Simoda*, 944 tons, to Australia, Br. bark *Return*, 300 tons, to Bristol, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 4, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

All grades are quiet and steady. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Orange County, ₱ ℔	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ ℔	22	@	24
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ ℔	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	17	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ ℔	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ ℔	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ ℔	13	@	16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	14	@	18
Roll Butter, State, ₱ ℔	16	@	18

CHEESE.

Fine dairies are firm. Shippers are picking up anything low priced without much regard to quality. We quote:

Fine State, ₱ ℔	11	@	11½
Fair State, ₱ ℔	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ₱ ℔	9	@	10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ ℔	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Pincapple, ₱ ℔	13	@	16

EGGS.

Lime are scarce: a few fresh arriving. Prices unaltered.

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	23	@	24
Lime Eggs, ₱ doz	20	@	21

FRUITS.

Dried Apples sell slowly at 7c. for State and Ohio; a good many foreign orders in market, but shippers disposed to hold off for lower prices. Dried Peaches in good request at 10c. to 17c. for Peeled, and 8½c. to 9½c. for Unpeeled. Green Apples in sound condition are selling from store at 22s. to 26s. Cranberries, with large lots offering, have declined considerably; 100 bbls. Cape Cod sold at $12, for which $14 was offered two weeks ago.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ ℔	—	@	7
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ ℔	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ ℔	10	@	17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ ℔	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ ℔	22	@	25
Dried Plums, ₱ ℔	23	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ₱ ℔	22	@	23
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 62
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	13 00	@	

BEANS AND PEAS

Are not especially active, but salable at our figures.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Kidney, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 50	@	1 62
Red, ₱ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	85	@	90
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50

SEEDS.

Clover is sparingly dealt in at 8c. to 8½c. for prime parcels. Timothy is quick at $2 62½ to $2 75—second hands asking $3.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry have been fair, and sales within the range of our figures. Game has been abundant; the market overstocked with Prairie Hens and Grouse. The supply of Venison is good, and prices rather favor buyers.

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Chickens, dressed, ₱ ℔	9	@	11
Ducks, dressed, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Geese, fat, ₱ ℔	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@	63
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quail, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	2 00	@	2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Partridges, ₱ pair	37	@	50
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, saddle, ₱ ℔	9	@	11
Venison Carcase	7	@	9
Bear Meat	11	@	12
Wild Geese, each	1 00	@	
Rabbitt, ₱ pair	12	@	18
Grouse, ₱ pair	46	@	
Prairie Hens	56	@	62

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	35	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 00
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Junes, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 75
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	—
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	8 00	@	9 90
Garlic, ₱ 100	6 00	@	9 00

BEESWAX

Is in good request with sales of Western.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

The market is overstocked, and sells slowly at $2 to $2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 11, 1860.

The large influx of dressed meats arriving from the West, as well as from the neighboring territory, during the past week, have greatly lessened the demand for live animals of all kinds. The receipts of beef cattle, or those sent in for beef, during the week, have been a little less than the weekly average of last year—3,813, against 3,950; but to these are to be added some 200 stale cattle, last Wednesday, making the total supply for this week's market full 4,000 head. This was a larger amount than is now required; but by submitting to last week's low rates, and, in some cases, still lower figures, the sellers were able to very nearly close out this evening. Most of the bullocks were of common and poor qualities, there being a scarcity of nice killing steers.... Of milch cows the receipts have been larger than last week, though only 97 came in, all told; but the low price of beef offers little encouragement to milkmen to fatten their poorer milkers and take new stock. This prevents the usual large demand and better prices for fresh cows, looked for at the present season; and until beef is considerably higher than now, farmers may as well keep their cows at home as to send them here with the expectation of getting little above expenses of sending, yarding and selling......Of veal calves the receipts have been a trifle better, and the demand fair, but no advance in price can be quoted. None left on hand to-night......Sheep have arrived rather more freely. The demand has been just about equal to the supply, and the pens are nearly cleared out to-day, with no change in price to be noted...... Live hogs have come in rather slowly, but fast enough for the demand, as the cold weather recently prevailing favored the shipment of a large stock of dressed hogs from the West, which, in a frozen state, came through in better condition and much cheaper than the live animals.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 10.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,813	97	402	9,853	6,964
Previous week	3,682	62	326	8,508	10,709
Same w'k last year	3,712	196	429	7,298	10,198

Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,129. Total number received the previous week 23,287. This is a decrease of 2,158, wholly of Swine.

Of the 3,813 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,709 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 955 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 90 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 32 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 27 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The sales at the Bergen yards have been larger again. Of the 2,769 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 383 head came from Ohio, 901 from New-York, 695 from Indiana, 353 from Illinois, 18 from Pennsylvania, 17 from Canada, 97 from Kentucky, 160 from Michigan, 47 from Iowa, and 58 from Connecticut. The cattle have come in from a pretty wide field for this season of the year, though the larger proportion are from the nearer territory of Ohio and New-York.

Of the 3,064 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill, 2,115 came in by the Erie Railroad; 1,102 by the Hudson River Railroad; 284 by the Harlem Railroad; 5 by the Camden and Amboy Railroad; and 158 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The market opened rather dull yesterday, and did not improve when it was known that further arrivals were expected to-day. Footing up this morning, it was found that 2,709 fresh cattle were booked at Forty-fourth-street, and 214 stale ones were also added, thus showing that there was no deficiency, especially after sales of near 1,000 head at Bergen Hill on Monday, and a portion of the remaining lots left here last Wednesday. The few lots of good animals were in fair demand at near 10c.,—a few 10½c.—while the great majority were very common, and only commanded 6c.@8c. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	10½c@11c.	None.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c.	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 7½c.	— @ 8c.

The decrease in the average sales is due more to the inferior quality of the cattle than to an actual falling off in price. The market was as hard for inferior and scallawag lots as we have seen it at any time during the Winter. Among the very few premium animals which brought prices far above our quotations, is one animal worthy of special notice, as being the largest fat bullock ever brought to this market. This was a seven-year old Durham ox, raised and fed by ELNATHAN HAXTON, of Dutchess County, N. Y. The animal weighed at home 3,472 ℔s., and when put on the scales here, marked 3,452 ℔s., or about 250 ℔s. more than the famous "Washington ox," which has hitherto been a standard of reference when speaking of big cattle. HAXTON'S bullock was variously estimated to dress from 64 to 68 ℔s. to the 100 ℔s. live weight. At 66 ℔s. the dressed carcass will weigh 2,278 ℔s., or more than *a ton and a quarter of beef!* The average dressed weight of cattle brought here is little over 700 ℔s. LALOR, of Centre Market, paid $850 for this elephantine specimen of the bovine species—somewhat more than the highest price paid for a Jenny Lind ticket, and probably quite as profitable an investment. There were also one other pair of splendid cattle, which are particularly referred to in our drove notes below.... The cattle trade was pretty brisk at Albany on Monday last, about 600 going East at 2¾c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔., live weight.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 26 prime Ohio steers of 8 cwt. which brought 10c. ₱ ℔. Also 26 Dutchess County steers and oxen, fair to very good, rated 8 cwt. to 10 cwt., which run out at 9c.@10c.

S. ULERY was selling 82 tidy Ohio steers for J. & J. MCCONNELL. Rated 7 cwt. and running out at 8½c.@10c.

SHEPARD & VAIL were selling 31 Indiana steers of good quality for JAS. MURRAY. They would dress about 7 cwt., and were bringing 9c.@10c. B. LAWRENCE took 5 heifers at $50 each, or say 10½c. They were very fine animals.

C. G. TEED sold 66 good, well fed Ohio steers for J. BRYANT, for 9c.@10c. Rated 7½ cwt.

H. MYERS sold 32 fair Ohio steers for J. VAN ALSTINE. Rated 7½ cwt., and averaged 8¾c.

MURRY & GLOVER were selling 28 Wisconsin steers and oxen, and 17 rough Ohio steers and oxen for Mr. Mills. They were of uneven weights, mostly thin-fleshed, and were bringing 6½c.@9c.

T. WHEELER, for J. MCCONNELL, 128 good Kentucky grade Durhams. Rated 7⅜ cwt., and running out at an average of 9½c. Most of them were prime killing steers.

L. BEERS brought in 15 fair red oxen from Connecticut. They would dress about 8¼ cwt., and brought 9c.@10c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 71 Indiana steers for Mr. GARY, at 7c. ₱ ℔. Rated near 6 cwt., and of common quality.

H. HURD was selling 30 head of State and Ohio cattle, of fair to good quality, at 8c.@10c. The 10c. ones yesterday.

D. BARNES sold on his own account 31 head of Ohio steers, at 8c.@9c. Rated 7½ cwt., and were a fairish lot.

MILLER & PHILIPS sold 86 Michigan steers for C. TOMPKINS, fair quality, rated 7 cwt. strong, at $35@$65 each. Also, here and at Bergen, 32 Pennsylvania steers and stags, for HODGKINS & BRADLEY, at 6c. They were very common. Also, for GEO. B. KINNEY, 19 State cattle, medium quality, at 6c.@8c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling for J. PANCERRA, 94 steers of rather common quality, 6¾ cwt., at $53 each. Also, 54 common Ohio cows, heifers and rough steers, for SEYMOUR, at 6c.@8c.

J. C. HOAG & Co. were selling, mainly on their own account, 108 Illinois steers, rated 6¾ cwt., and were averaging near 8c. They were just a fair lot. Also, 20 Dutchess County cattle, of fair to good quality, one pair of which brought 10½c., to be weighed. They were of prime quality. The balance were bringing 8c.@9c.

L. BUDLONG was selling 70 head of common Indiana steers for GARY. They would dress about 6 cwt., and were averaging 7c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN were working off 68 head of pretty good Illinois steers at 7½c.@9c., for GEO. FUNK. Rated at 6¾ cwt.

VAIL & CLARK sold one pair of splendid six-year-old cattle, raised and fatted by L. MURDOCK, of Cayuga County, New-York. They weighed, at home, 6,332 ℔s. gross, and were judged to dress 42 cwt. They were taken by C. SYMONS, at near $700, (so reported, but probably less.) Also 34 common steers for BURNS. which went off very slowly, at low prices.

MILCH COWS.

The receipts have been light for the season, although larger than last week. There are more coming in, however, than can be sold, even by sending them away to be peddled out. The distillery stables are full of cows, which a high beef market would clear out, and thus create a demand for fresh cows. Cow dealers are anxiously awaiting such a time.

VEAL CALVES.

The demand for good calves continues fair, and is no more than met by the receipts. "Bobs" are in excess of the requirements of butchers, and drag at $1 50@$2 each, which, by the way, is more than they are worth. Prime veal commands 7c., gross weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These were rather scarce at some of the markets, and brought higher prices. At others they were sufficiently plenty, and commanded last week's rates, viz.: 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔., for the meat, on medium to fair qualities, and 9c.@10c. for prime fat sheep. A few of these latter brought $14 ₱ head, which was more than 10c. Receipts at ALLERTON'S 1,937 for the week, with more on hand to-day than found a ready market.

BROWNING reports the following lots as the past week's receipts: From New-York 836—brought in, 149 by J. Clark, 160 E. Reynolds, 164 S. Hyatt, 200 N. Lynch, 83 L. Ran, 80 L. Ben. From New Jersey 149—brought in, 33 by R. Bellis, 155 by Hever, 21 J. S. Giberson, 227 L. Bellis, 90 R. A. Ellis & Son, 96 E. Millstone Manufacturing Co., 152 G. B. Holcomb, 47 J. S. Schenck, 28 W. Windsor. From Pennsylvania 266, by D. Finley. From Ohio 182; brought in, 30 by E. Reynolds, 152 by J. S. Dolph. From Canada 150, by T. Hume, making a total of 2,283.

Among the sales were the following, as reported by the sheep-brokers:

BELLIS & KENT sold 51 head for Wm. Hever, at $280 50; 155 P. Hever, at $713 50; 50 J. N. Ramsay, at $300; 95 J. Clerensper, at $498 75; 125 J. Gibson, at $559 37; 90 L. Bellis, at $600 25; 21 J. S. Giberson, at $89 25; 96 E. Millstone Manufacturing Company, at $480; 47 J. S. Schenck, at $170 38; 28 Wm. Windsor, at $103 50; 137 L. Bellis, at $916 50; making a total of 895 head, at $4,712, or an average of $5 28 each, many of them being very fine sheep.

THOS. C. LARKIN quotes sales of

160 sheep	$702 12	152 sheep	$437 00
56 sheep	315 00	150 sheep	1,010 00
30 sheep	79 00	34 sheep	153 00
200 sheep	925 00		
Totals		782	$3,621 12

Averaging $4 63 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report receipts of 1,242 sheep during the past week, of which 776 were from New-York, brought in, 180 by H. N. WRIGHT; 200 by O. R. Hall; 163, G. Ross; 70, A. W. STORMS. From Ohio, 466, brought in, 183 by J. DELAPLAINE, and 283 by G. WILLIAMS; scattering, 163. They report the following sales, viz.:

263 sheep	$1,255 50	163 sheep	$749 95
183 sheep	559 63	163 sheep	514 87
180 sheep	945 00	40 sheep	213 50
200 sheep	603 75	31 sheep	167 00
Total		1,243	$5,009 20

CHAMBERLIN gives 4,391 as his receipts for the past week.

SWINE.

Receipts of live hogs have not been large during the past week, but arrivals of Western dressed hogs have been very heavy. As they come in frozen and will keep a long time in that state, prices have not declined since our last report, but the present warm weather, should it continue, will flatten both prices and carcases. Some firms have been busily engaged in thawing and cutting them up for packing.

At the Western yards of ALLERTON & Co., 6,492 were yarded for the week, and prices are given at 6¼c.@6⅞c.

At the Hudson River yards 2,927 fresh hogs were received and added to 3,565 remaining from last week. Of these, 5,224 are reported sold and 1,268 still on hand.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, of West Washington Market, quotes

Heavy prime corn hogs	5⅝@5¾	7½@7¾
Medium	5⅜@5⅝	7 @7⅜
Light	5⅝@5¾	7 @7½
Heavy distillery	5 @5⅛	6¾@6⅞

Stocks, none in market.

Arrivals fair, demand inactive, and weather bad, in consequence of which prices are tending downward.

Stock transported this week, by New-York and Erie Railroad: Office General Freight Agent, New-York, Jan. 11, 1860—Cattle, 2,180; hogs, 2,902; sheep, 3,565.

LAW REPORTS.

George Law and the United States Mail Steamship Company.

Horace F. Clark et al. vs. *George Law et. al.*—This is the injunction suit brought in the New-York Common Pleas to restrain the defendants from using certain wharves, buildings, &c., at Navy Bay in New-Granada. The facts of the case were given in the TIMES of Dec. 12, when the cause was on argument; and the decision of the Court, refusing the injunction asked, was mentioned a few days since.

The following is the opinion of the Court, which has now been filed:

DALY, F. J.—The use to which the premises were applied, and the fact that the Trustees expended in the course of seven years one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to adapt them to that use, would create a very strong presumption that the land was obtained by Law, for the benefit of, and as part of the trust estate; but this presumption is overcome by what is stated in the answer.

It is averred in the complaint, but only upon information and belief, that the Panama Railroad Company permitted the Trustees to make use of the land and of the water privileges upon Navy Bay, with the view of inducing them to run their steamers to that place, and upon the understanding that they would make suitable improvements upon the land, and would run their steamers there. This is positively denied in the answer of the Panama Railroad Company, who aver, on the contrary, that the negotiation for the purchase of their interest in the land was with Law, in his personal capacity, and that the consideration therefor was the engagement on the part of Law that he would aid them with his capital and experience in continuing their work, then in process of erection, and that he would in person visit the road.

It is also positively denied in the answer of Law, that the Panama Railroad Company permitted the trustee to use the land, upon the understanding that they would make suitable improvements and run their steamers to Navy Bay, &c. He also avers positively that neither the trustees nor the United States Mail Steamship Company, nor the Panama Railroad Company, ever claimed or pretended that the trustees ever had any title or claim to the land, and denies that he did as trustee, in violation of his duty, procure to be placed in his own name, any property whatever in which the trustees had either a legal or an equitable title. He avers, on the contrary, that in the month of June, 1851, he was requested, by parties interested in the construction of the Panama Railroad Company, to take an interest in the construction of that road, and that, as an inducement thereto, an understanding was had between him and the Panama Railroad Company, that in case he took such an interest, he might select a piece of land at Navy Bay, to be conveyed to him for his own exclusive benefit; that in the month of July following, he invested in the stock and bonds of the Company to the amount of $300,000, and selected the land in question. That on the 7th of May, 1852, a resolution was passed that the land so selected be given to him, which, on the 12th of December following, was approved by the Executive Committee of the Company, and the President was authorized to prepare a deed to him; that he did not demand a deed until November, 1859, when a resolution was passed directing the President of the Company to execute a deed to him, which was accordingly executed on the 5th of November, 1859. There is nothing in the affidavit of Scott inconsistent with what is here averred, or which can be regarded as disproving it, and as respects the right to an injunction, it might be sufficient to stop here and declare that the equities of the bill are substantially denied. But this appears still more conclusively from subsequent averments in the answer of Law.

Where a court of equity interposes to compel a trustee to give up property purchased in his own name, for his own benefit, which belonged, or rightfully belongs to the trust estate, it does so in aid of and to protect the right of the *cestui que* trust, (Campbell *vs.* Walker, 5 Ves., 679; Hatch *vs.* Hatch, 9 id., 295; 1 Story's Equity Jursp., sec. 321, 323.) In this case the *cestui que* trusts were the United States Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and Albert G. Sloo. It is averred in Law's answer that he was the owner of 71,825 shares of the stock of that Company on the 18th of March, 1854; that on that day he sold those shares to Marshall & Roberts, one of his co-trustees, subject to certain covenants and conditions, and that he resigned and ceased to be trustee on the 4th of April following. Among the covenants and conditions subject to which the sale to Roberts was made, was the following: That if Roberts should well and truly keep all the covenants entered into on his part, that "the United States Mail Steamship Company, and the trustee aforesaid, should have the privilege, so far as the privilege was vested in Law, of landing and receiving freight and passengers at and from the wharf, and of occupying the store-house upon the premises in question, in the manner in which the same were then used by the steamships run by the trustees, during the residue of the unexpired term of the mail contract, as the *tenants of Law*, without the payment of any *other rent* than the keeping of the wharf and store-house in as good repair as they were then in, and the payment of all taxes, assessments, or charges which might be lawfully imposed upon the premises, and that upon those conditions, he, Law, *let and demised* the premises to them for the said period, and Roberts covenanted to so keep them in repair, to pay all tax assessments and lawful charges, and at the expiration of the term to *surrender up the premises to Law, his heirs and assigns*. It is then averred that on the 11th of April following, Roberts sold the 7,182 shares to the United States Mail Steamship Company, upon their agreeing to assume and perform in his stead, among others, the covenant and conditions above stated, entered into by him with Law, which sale was consummated and perfected by a unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Mail Steamship Company. It is further averred that Sloo, the remaining *cestui que* trust, on the 18th of July, 1859, by an instrument under his hand and seal, released and discharged Law from all claims or demands against him, *growing out of anything done by him*, under the trust; and it is further averred that part of the expenditures of the trustees for improvement was made before Law sold the 7,182 shares to Roberts, and in lieu of rent, and that the remaining part was made under, and in conformity with the covenant assumed by the United States Mail Steamship Company in Roberts' place and stead.

From the averment it appears that the *cestui que* trusts, if they ever had any claim to these premises, under the trust, have relinquished it, and have distinctly recognized, as against themselves, Law's exclusive ownership and property in the premises. The United States Mail Steamship Company deliberately assumed the relation of Law's tenant, and the performance of a covenant which bound them to surrender up the premises to him at the expiration of the term, which has now expired, and Sloo has released and discharged him from all obligations of any kind under the trust. The *cestui que* trusts were not of that class over which a Court of Equity watches with such vigilant guardianship as not to permit them to transfer or dispose of their right. They could act for themselves. Stuart *vs.* Kissam (2 Barb., S. C., 494) and their acts show very clearly that the parties ultimately interested, did not understand that they had any right or claim to these premises, or if they had, that they saw fit, for reasons which were satisfactory to them, to relinquish it.

It is averred that the United States Mail Steamship Company knew the facts to be as stated in the answer of Law, and if this were so, it cannot be claimed that they assumed the relation of Law's tenant and the performance of the covenant entered into by Roberts, ignorant of the nature of their rights. The release of Sloo shows that it was entered into after a suit had been instituted by him against Law in the United States Court, and that it was a general release as comprehensive as it could be, discharging Law from all claims or demands of every kind and nature in law or in equity which he (Sloo) had, or ever had by reason of any matter, cause, or thing from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of the release, from which averments it appears that both parties, Sloo and the United States Mail Steamship Company, acted understandingly. If the *cestui que* trusts stand in such a position as this, and were, as I hold they were, competent to place themselves in such a position, (Brier *vs.* Stokes, 11, Ves., 319,) I do not see what claim their Trustees can have, who are merely the representatives of their rights and interests.

The answer of Law is, in my opinion, a full and complete denial of the equity of the bill, and shows that the injunction asked for should not be granted, and that the temporary injunction should be discharged. As this conclusion reaches the whole case, it becomes unnecessary to examine or pass upon the numerous other questions discussed upon the agreement.

Case of James Shepherd.

OPINION OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

INGRAHAM, J.—In this case a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeals, and the case was sent back to the Court of Sessions for trial. At the last term of that Court an order was made, on the application of the District-Attorney, sending the indictment for trial to the Oyer and Terminer. A motion is now made that the indictment be remitted for trial to the Court of Sessions.

The counsel for the prisoner urges in support of his motion, that since the passage of the act of 1855, the prisoner has a right to insist upon a trial in the Sessions where the indictment was found, and that the District-Attorney and Court of Sessions cannot, by sending the indictment to the Oyer and Terminer, deprive the prisoner of the right which the statute gives him to a writ of error as a matter of right, and to a review of the finding of the jury upon the facts, if the prisoner should be convicted.

The act of 1855 does give to a prisoner convicted in the Sessions of a capital offence such a right, but such a right does not depend upon the finding of an indictment in the Sessions. The statute allows this only in the case of a conviction in that Court, and the provisions of law as to the sending of indictments from that Court to the Oyer and Terminer for trial, are in no way affected by that statute.

By the statute (2 R. S. 5th Ed., p. 303, sec. 6) the Court of Sessions was directed to send to the Oyer and Terminer all indictments for offences which at the time of the passage of the statute was not triable therein, to the Oyer and Terminer, and at that time no capital case could be tried in that Court.

Since the law has been so altered as to give that Court the power to try indictments for all offences punishable with death, the obligatory part of those provisions, which compelled the Court to send such indictments to the Oyer and Terminer, has of course ceased to be operative, and if this were the only authority for sending indictments from the Sessions, there might be some doubt whether, under that section, the indictment could properly be sent to this Court for trial; but the 7th section, on the same page, gives to the Sessions a discretionary power to send to the Oyer and Terminer all indictments for offences triable in the Sessions, which shall not have been tried and determined, and provides for the trial of such cases in the Sessions, if the Oyer and Terminer should remit such indictments again to the Sessions without trial.

The provisions of this section are ample to authorize the sending of all indictments found in that Court to the Oyer and Terminer, and if the enlargement of their jurisdiction has any effect to limit the power of the Court under the 6th section, the same cause would extend the operation of the 7th section. The two sections taken together were evidently intended to compel the Sessions to send to the Oyer and Terminer all indictments for offences which they could not try, and to give to that Court a discretion to send any case which they could try to this Court if they deemed it expedient so to order, and notwithstanding the passage of the act of 1855 extending the jurisdiction of that Court, I am of the opinion that they possess the same power now as to all indictments pending in that Court.

The intent of the Legislature in the 7th section, at its original passage, was probably to direct a more general transfer of indictments by the Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer than is now supposed.

In England, when the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery was held in any county, that Court had the entire control of the criminal business of the county during its sessions, relating to prisoners in jail, wherever indicted, (4 Black, p. 270,) and on the organization of those Courts in this State the same powers were given. By the act relating to those Courts, as revised in 1813, (1 R. S., p. 336, sections 16, 47,) such jurisdiction was continued.

The statutes regulating Courts of Sessions (2 R. S., p. 150) not only made it obligatory upon the Sessions to send to the next Supreme Court, or Oyer and Terminer, the indictments for offences not triable by the Sessions, but by section 3 that Court was directed to send all indictments against prisoners in jail, not heard or determined, to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, and with provision for remitting them back to the Sessions, if not tried during that Court.

The object of the provisions was undoubtedly to relieve the prisoners during the sitting of the Court as far as possible, and entire jurisdiction for that purpose was given to the Court. In the R. S. (2 vol. p. 209,) this section was so altered as to make it permissive and not obligatory on the Sessions to send all indictments to the next Oyer and Terminer whenever it was to be in session, but in other respects the power and authority remain the same.

I have no doubt of the authority of the Court of Sessions under these provisions to send to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer any indictment found in that Court, not heard and determined as fully as might have been done before the act of 1855.

In the present case, however, there are other reasons why I deem it proper to remit this case to the Sessions for trial. The indictment was originally tried in that Court. The Court of Appeals have granted a new trial, not for any errors of law, but because they thought the verdict of the jury was contrary to the evidence. They sent it back to that Court for trial. No reason is shown why the case should not be again tried in that Court. The Legislature have conferred upon the Sessions authority to try such cases; and although in cases where an indictment for an offence punishable with death found in that Court is removed into this Court before any trial has been had, I should not hesitate to retain the same for trial here; yet, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, I think, unless some good reason is shown therefor, the new trial should take place in the same Court where it was previously tried.

There are several cases now pending in this Court for trial, which will require all the time of the Court to dispose of them within the period allowed for its session; and as no reason whatever is stated by the District-Attorney to show the necessity of the trial here in this case, I am of the opinion that the motion to remit the indictment to the sessions should be granted.

Nelson J. Waterbury for the people; John W. Ashmead for the prisoner.

United States Circuit Court.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

In consequence of the illness of Judge INGERSOLL this Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge BETTS, in order to dispose of some criminal business.

John Reed was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit quarter dollars. John Riley, a colored man, testified that he was in a grocery store in Church-street, kept by a man named Scully, when Reed came in and asked for a drink, saying he had but two cents, but when he had got the drink pulled out a quarter of a dollar and threw it on the counter, when it rolled off behind a barrel, and Reed then produced another quarter, which Scully sent Riley out to get changed and gave Reed his change; that Reed afterwards bought something else and produced another quarter, which was found to be a bad one, and a policeman who was sent for arrested him; that Reed was not sober at the time.

The Policeman, Boyle, testified that he searched Reed and found on him two bad quarters and seventy-five cents in small change; that Reed made no objection to showing his money and was intoxicated at the time.

Scully, who was called, testified to the facts, mainly as told by Riley, but said Riley was a gambler, and Reed, who was a friend of his, was a hardworking man and one who would not pass a bad quarter on him, if he knew what he was doing.

Reed proved good character by several witnesses, and the case was then submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court.

The jury found him guilty but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

SETTING FIRE TO A SHIP.

John C. McAvoy was then put on trial, charged with setting fire to the ship *Japan*, with intent to burn her. McAvoy was one of the crew of the *Japan*, which was a whaler. Another of the crew, named Hickey, was put on the stand, and testified that on the 15th of June last, while the ship was in the Pacific ocean, there was a fire on board her, which was put out; that the boats had been just called away to go after whales, and McAvoy came to go in the boat, but was pushed away by the mate; that he came from the direction of the fore hatch, where the fire broke out; that that night the prisoner said to him, "That was no go, but I'll set her afire again when I get to Fayal;" that at the time of the fire there were many other vessels in sight; that on the prisoner telling him what he did, he told the captain, who put McAvoy in irons, and then had him sent home for trial, with Hickey, the witness.

Mr. Ridgway, who appeared for the accused, claimed that there could not be a conviction unless the firing was with intent to entirely consume the ship; and that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the jury in finding him guilty of so serious an offence. The jury, however, after a short absence, found him guilty.

Action for Malicious Prosecution.

William R. Taylor vs. *Nicholas D. Herder*.—This was an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution. The parties to the action are merchants of the City, and have been so for a long number of years.

The trouble arose in certain purchases of sugar and other articles of merchandise bought by the plaintiff, and others connected with him, of the defendant and his partner in business, some time in 1854.

It appears that subsequently, in April, 1855, the defendant charged the plaintiff and his associates with having obtained said purchases by means of false pretences, and afterwards had him arrested and taken before Justice STEWART, who held him to bail in the sum of $2,000; that afterwards the charge was taken before the Grand Jury, who found three bills of indictment, which were subsequently quashed by Mr. James M. Smith, then Recorder.

The defence was that there was the best of probable cause for the proceedings of the defendant against the plaintiff.

The trial was before Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court, and is still on.

H. D. Van Orden for plaintiff; G. & L. Stevenson for defendant.

Decisions.

Leonard J. Carsham vs. *Carsham*.—Referred back to Referee for further evidence.

Sheldon vs. *Ziebz et al.*—The plaintiff may take an order giving himself time to serve a case on bill of four exceptions within two days, upon paying to the defendant's attorney $10, costs of this motion.

The Walker Deposition Sustained.

McDonald vs. *Moyan*.—In this case Judge HILTON yesterday denied the motion to suppress the deposition of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, on the points at issue in this cause.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

HILTON, J.—*Richards* vs. *Britton*.—Motion for new trial denied.

Britt vs. *Murray*.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied.

Lynch vs. *Kennedy*.—Case settled.

Williamson vs. *Hindricks*.—Ordered that the owner be charged with the costs of prosecuting the lien and the interest.

Bartlett vs. *Brunt*.—Case settled.

Leopold vs. *Meyer*.—Motion to compel an attorney to pay the express incurred by a next friend of an infant plaintiff, denied.

Calendar—Thursday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—No calendar until Friday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—*Part I.*—Nos. 289, 313, 321, 323, 325, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 353, 355, 357, 359, 363. *Part II.*—Nos. 2, 309, 228, 230, 232, 240, 242, 244, 248, 252, 260, 264, 266, 268, 270, 278, 282, 284, 286, 292, 294.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 249, 250, 275, 233, 234, 235, 205, 243, 335, 359, 361, 373, 379, 385, 387, 391, 395, 397, 401, 403. *Part II.*—Nos. 332, 1,448, 388, 392, 394, 396, 400, (404, 405,) 406, 410, 412, (414, 415,) 294, 312, 324.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 132, 59, 60, 86, 252, 277, 281, 282, 286, 287, 5, 127, 289, 290, 123. *Part II.*—Nos. 292, 51, 313, 314, 315, 317, 258, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 121.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Poet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Boys and Girls of the Present Day—Woman's Whims—The Rendezvous.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lord of the Isles—Harry Burnham.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Red Ranger—Tight Rope Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hon. Morton J. Wilkinson, the Senator recently elected in Minnesota, for six years, commencing on the 4th of March 1859, appeared in the United States Senate, yesterday, and was sworn in. Mr. Green subsequently resumed his remarks on the Territorial Question, controverting the position of Mr. Douglas, and was followed by Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, in response to the attacks of Mr. Iverson. Mr. Pugh early gave way to an Executive Session. In the House, Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, justified his votes for Mr. Sherman, on the ground that the latter had given him personal assurances of his soundness on the doubtful point of favoring servile insurrection, or other interference with Slavery where it is protected by law. Mr. Scranton claimed for himself a position independent of all parties; and as evidence of his willingness to facilitate organization, referred to the fact of his having twice voted for Mr. Gilmer. He also presented resolutions adopted at a Union meeting held in Luzerne, Penn., in which Brown's attempt was strongly reprobated, and his punishment as warmly approved. Such, he declared, were the sentiments of the entire population of Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell, of the same State, indorsed the latter assertion to the fullest extent. Pennsylvania had been uniformly loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and would be so to the end. He ridiculed the idea that any particular man could be prevented from filling the Presidential office if duly elected. He, too, had sustained Mr. Gilmer, because he regarded that gentleman as faithful to the laws and the existing order of things. In reply to a remark of Mr. Gartrell, in his speech of Tuesday, to the effect that the cotton crop of Georgia alone would buy up the State of Pennsylvania, arms, ammunition and all, Mr. Campbell averred that the mineral and agricultural productions of Pennsylvania fall very little short, in value, of the cotton crop of the entire South. After some further debate, a vote for Speaker was had, 111 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Sherman received 108; Mr. Hamilton, 81; Mr. Gilmer, 19; scattering, 13. A second ballot was ordered. While the roll was called, several Southern American members announced their determination to vote no longer for a Democratic candidate, as it was evident none such could be elected, and as the Democrats refrained, when this fact was so apparent, from voting for an American. They accordingly gave their names to Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Clark, of New-York, without consultation with his fellow Anti-Lecomptonites, expressed his disbelief in the possibility of electing either a Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and his willingness to support any of the Southern Opposition—individualizing Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee. Mr. Adrain reproached Mr. Clark for thus speaking without consultation; and repeated his previous declaration that when the selection of a Speaker became obviously dependent upon the votes of himself, or his friends, they would be prepared to assume the responsibility. The ballot resulted: Mr. Sherman, 106; Mr. Hamilton, 75; Mr. Gilmer, 25; Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 8; scattering, 7. Necessary to a choice, 111. The House adjourned.

While the sacrifice of life in the appalling calamity at Lawrence, proves to have been less than was reported in the first instance, the circumstances, as will be seen by the account from our special reporter, lose none of their tragic character. The Mayor of the city has published a notice stating that the number of dead and missing is 115, and of wounded 165. Of the latter some will undoubtedly die, but much the larger part, it is expected, will survive. The names of those whose mutilated remains were extricated yesterday, as far as recognition was possible, are given elsewhere. Everything which benevolence and medical skill could accomplish was done for the sufferers. In Boston the news of the calamity created the most intense excitement. A sympathy meeting was immediately called. Hon. David Sears presided and, $2,000 was raised forthwith for the relief of those upon whom this catastrophe falls the most heavily. Special trains from Boston to Lawrence were running through the day, carrying thousands whom anxiety for the fate of friends, or curiosity to witness the sickening sight of human suffering, prompted to visit the scene of disaster. It is yet doubtful how far the responsibility of this lamentable destruction of life and property rests on the contractor who erected the building.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention terminated its sessions on Tuesday. The extreme Pro-Slavery resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee were adopted, and a resolution proposing a reaffirmation of the Cincinnati Platform, voted down. On Tuesday, the Administration Democrats of Illinois met in Convention at Springfield. The resolutions condemn popular sovereignty, applaud the Administration, and indorse its views upon the Slavery question. The Democracy of Indiana assembled yesterday at Indianapolis. After a severe struggle, the Douglas faction was successful in placing one of its number in the Chair, preliminary to permanent organization. The Alabama Convention was also in session yesterday. The proceedings were extremely turbulent, the ultraists, controlled by Mr. Yancey, insisting upon ruling the Convention—an object, so far as the temporary organization was concerned, they succeeded in effecting.

The business of the State Legislature advanced energetically yesterday. Mr. Gardner introduced into the Senate his bill in regard to City Railroads, moving its reference to the New-York City Senators. After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee upon Cities and Villages, the Chairman engaging to furnish an early report. Mr. Kelley, of New-York, gave notice of a bill to legalize the acts of the Common Councils of this City for three years. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. In the House, the most important measure brought forward was that of Mr. Flagler, providing for the publication of a graduated list of rates of freight upon the various railroads; and providing for the rates to be charged upon articles subsequently ascertained in practice not to have been named in the list. The bill was referred. Mr. Finch introduced a bill to repeal the act abolishing tolls upon the Railroads; and Mr. Jeffords, another, augmenting the *per diem* of Grand and Petit Jurors. The petition for the use of the Assembly Chamber this evening, to hold a Union meeting, provoked some debate, but was finally refused, license to use the outer hall being substituted. The House then resolved itself into a Committee upon the Governor's Message, and shortly after adjourned.

The Board of Education has organized, by the election of Wm. E. Curtis, President, and Thomas Boese, Clerk. A resolution to pay the teachers who refuse to read the Bible in their schools was offered by Mr. Waterbury, but the Board adjourned before any action had been taken.

There was no business of importance done by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday. The number of emigrant arrivals for the week was 873, and $1,068 had been received for commutation of passengers.

The Stock Market, after opening with some show of firmness yesterday, fell off in the afternoon. The Money Market keeps close, and speculative sellers of stocks are pressing sales on the calculation of lower prices, before sensible relief is afforded by the organization of Congress and the disbursement of the large sums now over-due from the Treasury.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour was in limited demand, partly for export, as was likewise Wheat. Prices of each favored buyers. Corn, Rye and Oats, as well as Metals, Teas, Oils, Molasses, Whisky and Foreign Liquors were inactive. Adamantine Candles, Rio Coffee, Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine, and Tallow were more inquired for. The movements in Provisions and Rice were restricted. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 450 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been abundantly supplied for a week past, the demand for live meats not being large, owing to the free receipts of dressed carcases of swine and other animals. For the week ending yesterday the total receipts at the regular sales yards of animals destined for slaughter numbered: 3,813 beef cattle, 402 veal calves, 9,853 sheep, 6,964 hogs, also 97 milch cows; total of all kinds, 21,129. Total last week, 23,287. Weekly average, total for last year, 22,207. At yesterday's general market beef cattle sold about as at the previous low markets. The largest fatted bullock ever brought to this market was offered yesterday, and sold for $850; live weight on the scales, 3,462 lbs. Milch cows sold at the recent very low rates, with little demand. Veal calves were in good demand, and all sold, but at no advance in price. Sheep were in fair request, and the pens about cleaned out at prices a shade better. Live hogs sold slowly, owing to the large arrivals of dressed.

The Lawrence Tragedy.

One of the most terrible calamities it has been our lot to record was that which occurred at Lawrence on Tuesday afternoon. Some seven hundred persons were in one of the large mills at the time, when, without premonition, it began to give way, and the whole number, with a few exceptions, were buried in the ruins. One hundred and fifteen were killed outright, and many more seriously, if not fatally, injured. Many of the victims died in excruciating torture, their bodies being shockingly mangled, and some were literally roasted alive.

Such a tragedy should excite in the public mind something more than a passing emotion of horror and indignation. If we are to assume as truthful, statements which our special reporter on the spot does not seem to regard as entitled to entire credit, it was not an accident against which ordinary human care and precaution offer no security. It was no "mysterious Providence" such as, by some convulsion or apparent anomaly of nature, sweeps multitudes of human lives to destruction. It was a reckless sacrifice of life upon the altar of a mean and criminal cupidity. The Pemberton Mill, whose fall was the occasion of the catastrophe, was insecurely constructed originally. It appears that the work on the building had to be entirely suspended before it was finished, so hazardous was it deemed to continue it. Instead of being taken down and rebuilt in a substantial manner, some mechanical expedients, which, as the result has shown, were entirely insufficient, were resorted to, to strengthen the walls and prevent their falling from their own weight. The mill has always been regarded by competent architects as eminently unsafe, and the foreboding of the catastrophe which has resulted in such fearful loss of life has been entertained and freely expressed in the community. A building of this description is filled with heavy machinery, whose working would have the natural effect of loosening its connections, and is crowded with human beings with utter recklessness of consequences which it was almost impossible not to have apprehended.

It is too late, now, to remedy the evil that has been done, and we fear that it will not be easy to visit with any penalty those upon whom its responsibility rests, except that which the memory of the scene of horrors, and the thought of the wide-spread anguish which has come to so many bereaved families, will inflict upon their consciences; but certainly something can be done to prevent the recurrence of such disasters in the future. It is not enough that this fearful lesson will induce greater care on the part of individuals in the construction of buildings, especially of those which are designed for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, or in which a large number of persons will assemble. The temptation to a pitiful economy will continue and be operative, and such lessons as the one of the Pemberton Mill are soon forgotten. Some provision of law is needed to insure the proper construction of public buildings in our cities and large towns. In regard to private residences, there is not the same danger or the same temptation; but all factories, workshops, storehouses, theatres—all buildings in which operatives are employed or crowds congregate—should be subjected to rigid and scientific inspection before they are allowed to be used,—we may say the same of all bridges, railroads, &c.,—and a bureau should be established or officers appointed for this purpose. Whether this would come more appropriately within the province of State or of Municipal law, we are not prepared to advise, and we content ourselves at present with merely throwing out the suggestion for the consideration of the public.

In the meantime, there is the instant necessity of offering such measure of relief for these most unhappy survivors, as our charities, so fearfully prompted, can suggest. It is hardly possible to measure the misery, of a merely physical kind, which sudden deprivation of heads and members of families must inflict. It is hardly strange that some public movement has not already been instituted here, seeing how all reflection must needs be paralyzed by the first announcement of so enormous a calamity. But now, too much energy cannot be displayed. We hope the subject will be at once taken in hand; and from the resources of our local wealth and sincere sympathy, we may insure that the additional sting of pressing want and care may not be added to the agonies of the survivors. Let a public meeting be called at once.

Our City Railroads.

We publish in another column a reply, in the interest of the City Railroad Companies, to our recent strictures upon the manner in which their duties to the public are performed. It is a refreshing specimen of the tone generally adopted by the managers of these roads. It would be a very great hardship, according to this writer, to require the Companies to furnish any better accommodations than they do at present. True, they make enormous profits; but then the public is already greatly benefited by them. Those who ride in their cars get more than they pay for already; the roads have improved the value of real estate up town, and the City is much better off than it would be without them.

Moreover, the fault really lies with the *people* and not with the roads. If they would abandon their absurd habit of coming down town all at once in the morning, and going up town all at once in the evening, everything would work smoothly enough. In the middle of the day, although few cars are run, there is plenty of room in them. If people will foolishly insist on being all served at once, they must put up with discomfort and inconvenience;—"the Railroads *will not*, and ought not, stipulate to carry them with comfort,"—says their representative. Let them wait their turn,—as Bank depositors and barber's customers do, and everything will be all right; but it is "tyrannical and oppressive" to require the Railroad Companies to provide additional cars and horses merely to gratify the foolish eagerness of people to reach their business in the morning and their homes at night.

In this view of the case, the people exist for the sake of the Railroads. They are bound to consult the convenience and the profit of the Companies. They must arrange their business and their domestic affairs so as to accommodate the managers of these establishments,—or else they must be content with such an amount of space and comfort as they find it compatible with their dividends and their pleasure to give them. If they will only be reasonable and wait till noon before going down town,—and till midnight before returning, they can have seats and can ride in comfort. If they persist in going earlier they must content themselves with a strap, a square foot of standing room, crushed corns and punched ribs in exchange for their fare.

This is the very insolence of avaricious monopolists. These Companies sought the charters which gave them exclusive use of the streets. They volunteered to accommodate the public to the utmost of their ability, in return for the rights which they secured. They agreed to adapt their movements to the public wants—to run their cars when they were needed, to carry passengers when they wanted to ride, instead of telling them coolly to wait upon their convenience. There is not one of the principal City roads but divides, 15, 20, 25, or 30 per cent. profits upon its cost; and nothing but an eager desire for more profit prevents them from giving the public full value for their fare. They will not run two cars when they can crowd their contents into one. They will not furnish a passenger a seat so long as they can force him to be content with a strap. This is sheer imposition upon the public,—practised for the sake of gain.

But people *will* "jump upon a car which they know to be already full." Undoubtedly they will—if they can do no better. They have to take what they can get. They have no choice in the matter;—they must either stand up, or walk; the Railroad managers afford them just this option and no more. And then when they grumble they are reminded that their sufferings are "part of the discipline of life," and that they ought to be very grateful to the Companies for affording them the soothing grace of a leather strap!

Our correspondent, speaking for the Railroads, says they "*will not* stipulate to carry passengers with comfort." We are quite aware of that, and even if they should, they would break their word. They care nothing for the public convenience except as it ministers to their profit. They are under no supervision of law, of the Mayor, or anybody else. They run the road solely for their own advantage—and they will give the least possible for the money received. This is their rule of action, and we are not silly enough to expect to change it.

The only remedy for this state of things is *more City Railroads*. Multiply the means of locomotion. These roads say they cannot possibly carry all who wish to ride:—then build more roads. Give us a Broadway Railroad,—a Railroad down Mercer and Church streets,—a road through Crosby-street,—one down the Seventh-avenue, wherever there is a chance to build and business to sustain them. The rails can be so constructed as not to interrupt ordinary vehicles, and they are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of our City locomotion. The demand is already double the supply, and it goes on increasing rapidly every year.

Florida and the Union.

We have received the "Report on Federal Relations," submitted by a Select Committee to the House of Representatives of the State of Florida. It is a well-written document, and states the grievance of the South with apparent candor and considerable force. We do not care to go into a discussion of its different points, some of which we admit to be well taken. We have only a word to say about the accompanying resolutions, which, to our mind, are neither logical nor legitimate in their conclusions.

The first takes the ground, "That, in view of our national affairs, the time for argument has passed, the time for action arrived." This is certainly a melancholy view to take of the condition of the country, that the people of a whole section are beyond the reach of argument, and not amenable to reason. We dissent entirely from the resolution. That there are hot-headed men, both at the North and the South, we allow; but if the conviction was forced upon us that the time had gone by for the formation of a sound conservative public sentiment in either section, we should feel that our proper occupation as journalists was gone, and we should indeed despair of the destinies of the Republic. The resolutions themselves convict those who submitted them of either insincerity or inconsistency, inasmuch as, while they assert the necessity of action and not argument, they are essentially argumentative in their character and propose no immediate action. On the contrary, they not only postpone the adoption of all active measures to the future, but they make it then dependent upon a contingency which may never arise. The second resolution reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That in the event of the election of a President by a Northern party, *opposed to Slavery as it exists in the Southern States*, it will be the duty of the Southern States to prevent his inauguration or to take some measures in common to *protect themselves*, and, as one of the Southern States, Florida hereby pledges herself to do her duty.

The first impression left upon the mind in reading this resolution is that of its great vagueness. It speaks of "the election of a President by a Northern Party *opposed to Slavery*," but it makes no mention of the kind of opposition which it would regard as justifiable cause of preventing the "inauguration" of a Chief Magistrate elected under the forms of the Constitution. Are we to understand that a theoretic disapproval of Slavery on the part of the majority of the people of the United States, without any overt legislative or Executive act of interference with it in the States in which it exists, is a sufficient provocation for the forcible disruption of the Union? The North, it seems to us, might with equal propriety urge, that the universal sentiment in favor of the "peculiar institution" at the South was good cause for such a disruption on her part.

But the resolutions, fortunately, leave a large loop-hole of retreat from the consequences of such logic, when, as the alternative of revolution in the event referred to, they affirm it to be the duty of the Southern States "to take some measures in common to protect themselves." We breathe freer. The fierce roar of the lion seems in the comparison to change to the cooing of the dove. We, certainly, have no objection to the Southern States thus protecting themselves. We shall be most happy, if the occasion arises, to give them all the assistance in our power to this end. Every State has the undoubted right of self-protection against any threatened or apprehended invasion of its constitutional rights; but the assertion of this right, and of the determination to exercise it, surely need not to be incorporated into a solemn legislative resolution.

We would respectfully suggest that, in the action which Southern representative bodies may see fit to take in the present crisis, they should discard, as much as possible, vague generalities of crimination and of menace, and confine themselves more to specific propositions. Let the country know exactly what they mean—what overt act on the part of the North would, in their view, justify the prevention or embarrassment of the constitutional action of the Government, and the mode by which this action is to be reached.

The Code of Honor—Messrs. Branch and Grow.

The feeling which our correspondent reports as prevailing at Washington, at least among those who hold themselves amenable to "the code," touching the termination of the difference between Branch and Grow, is a curious illustration of the grotesque way of looking at things into which people drift who live long in contact with a strong prejudice. In this particular instance Branch is held to "stand sound on the record, while Grow has not toed the mark." The facts are that Branch challenged Grow for words spoken in debate; that Grow declined to fight, because he disapproved of dueling, and because the laws forbid it. He added that he "would defend his personal rights" if assailed—a sort of warning that he will not allow himself to be kicked in the street, which it seems to be necessary to tack on to every refusal of an invitation to mortal combat in Washington. It appears, however, that the fireaters consider Mr. Grow as under a cloud, not so much because he declined a set duel, but because he declared he would defend "his personal rights" if attacked, instead of alleging, as Senator Wilson did, that he would defend himself, if attacked, "for the language" which had given offence.

The extreme nicety of the distinction which has here consigned Grow to disgrace, while leaving Wilson in possession of his self-respect, we confess, fills us with admiration for the acuteness of the interpreters of the Code at Washington. To our more obtuse perceptions the point is scarcely visible. Suppose the contingency for which the declarations of Messrs. Wilson and Grow were intended to provide—an assault in the street—actually to occur. Their antagonists meet them, and proceed to cowhide or cudgel them in the approved fashion. Grow, perceiving that his plainest and most obvious "personal rights"—the right to possess his skull unfractured, his nose unbroken and his skin whole, and to go about his lawful business in peace—are assailed, cudgels, cowhides, and if need be, pistols in return, and having slain or disabled his antagonist, goes his way. The same thing occurs to Senator Wilson, and he repels the assault in like fashion and with like success. An ordinary individual, gifted with common sense, would naturally suppose that Grow and Wilson now stood in precisely the same position—that they refused to engage deliberately in single combat, but they had both the courage and ability to defend themselves. Nothing of the kind. The wiseacres who preside over the Courts of Honor in the Washington boarding-houses with such distinguished absurdity, have ruled otherwise. The fact that Mr. Grow announced beforehand that he would defend his "personal rights," and not "his language," renders him unworthy the notice of gentlemen. He may have smashed ribs, and blackened eyes, and excoriated backs just as successfully as Wilson, but it is to his object in doing it, the Court looks; it is the thing he meant to defend which settles his case, or as the Judges would probably say, "cooks his goose." How grateful the country ought to feel to those who take charge of its gentility in the vicinity of the capital!

We do not propose to discuss the morality or immorality of dueling. That has been pretty well done already, and there is not much difference of opinion about it amongst ethical philosophers. But we are sorry to say that the attempts constantly made at Washington, of which this Grow and Branch affair is a capital specimen, to force Northern members into fighting duels, evinces, on the part of a large number of members of Congress, as well as of the nondescript crowd who compose Washington society, a total misconception of the precise position which dueling now occupies in the civilized world. It is no longer a means of taking revenge for an injury. This is proved by the fact, that a duel in which one or two shots are exchanged without effect, is generally as satisfactory to all persons concerned, as one in which one or both parties are killed or wounded. Each of them, on going to the field, would, in ninety cases out of a hundred, repel with indignation the imputation that he wished to kill his opponent. The duel is now simply and solely the mode by which an individual retains his standing in society, when he has been subjected to an insult. Society, or, in other words, his own "set," who inhabit the part of the country where he lives, declare that when any one insults him he must offer to fight him, and fight if he accepts. He may or may not injure him, but if he stands fire, everything is made right.

That the question of the actual courage or honor of the individual is in no way involved in the matter, is proved by the fact that a dueling community never refuses to receive the member of a non-dueling community on equal footing. If a French gentleman, as for instance, the Count de Lauriston, were struck in Paris by a man of equal rank, and failed to "call him out," he would be tabooed in society. But if an Englishman in the same position in London were struck, he would either "polish off" his assailant with his fists, or call a policeman. A duel he would never think of. Yet if the Englishman went to Paris the following week, he would be received in all places to which his position gave him access, without the slighest demur. The Count de Lauriston would greet him at the Jockey Club as cordially as anybody. The reason is obvious. Society applies to all matters of this sort the rule by which our law decides upon the obligation of a contract, or the disposition of the personal property of an intestate. The *lex loci*, the custom of the place where a man lives, and has been brought up, decides the manner in which he ought to avenge his insults—or give satisfaction to people who feel aggrieved by his behavior. Gentlemen everywhere acknowledge that the propriety of his fighting a duel is entirely a matter between himself and the circle in which he lives at home. Nobody is expected to incur a risk at Paris, which would expose him to obloquy or infamy, or would even be considered unnecessary, in London, when it is in London he lives, and his relations and friends live.

This little circumstance is entirely overlooked by those who cherish the national honor in the Federal capital, and who are so frequently desirous of "communicating with Northern members outside the District." They ask men who live in Massachusetts to fight duels, in order to satisfy public opinion in Mississippi. It matters not in the least that they will be held in just as much respect by their friends in Boston or Cambridge, where they expect to spend their lifetime, if they refuse to fight, as if they fight; they are, nevertheless, expected to risk their lives to avoid unpleasant insinuations in North Carolina bar-rooms, where they never expect to set foot. It would be just as reasonable to ask a European or American who has had the misfortune to have a difference with a Japanese, to rip himself open in order to stand well with the polite circles at Yeddo.

Putting the moral law aside, a Northerner has a perfect right to say to a Southerner challenger, You fight because society at your home requires you to fight;—if society at my home required me to accept your challenge, I would accept it; but it does not, and therefore I refuse it. In the town where I live, however, and whose good opinion I value, a man who is assailed is expected to defend himself. If you assail me, therefore, I will repel you to the best of my ability. This sums up the whole matter. The imputation of want of personal courage, so often cast upon non-duelists, is based on such gross ignorance of the military qualities of foreign nations, that we shall not discuss it.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic State Conventions.

THE CONVENTION OF INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Indianapolis, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock at the Metropolitan Theatre. Delegates and reporters only were admitted. Seven counties have double delegations. A fierce struggle is anticipated on the organization, and the decision of the contest, perhaps, will determine the question of superiority. The Convention was called to order by James W. Chapman, of the Central Committee, and J. J. Bingham and J. D. G. Nelson were selected as temporary Secretaries. Upon a vote for temporary Chairman, Robert Lowrey (Douglas) received 189½, and Samuel C. Perkins (Administration) 174½ votes. Lowrey was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. John L. Robinson, seconded by Gov. Willard, Mr. Lowrey was unanimously declared permanent President of the Convention.

It was decided by a vote of 256 against 104, that the Chair appoint a Committee to report on contested seats.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Credentials, reported on the contested seats of Spencer, Laporte and Jennings Counties, upon which much discussion ensued.

The Spencer County case was finally settled by agreement that the double delegation cast two votes each, and retain their seats.

The Laporte and Jennings Counties cases were decided in favor of the Douglas delegation.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the Committee on Credentials will be ready to report on the remaining contested cases, and then the regular business will be proceeded with.

ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Democratic State Convention opened stormily to-day. Mr. Hunkers moved that Gen. Bulger, of Tallapoosa, act as the temporary Chairman. Mr. Yancey opposed this, and, in closing, moved that Mr. Smith, of Louderdale, act as Chairman. Both Chairmen took seats at the Speaker's stand, in the Hall of Representatives—both putting motions amid great noise and confusion. Finally the parties compromised by the selection of F. S. Lyon as temporary Chairman. Mr. Lyon is an old Union man, and now of the Yancey wing. He appointed a Committee of the Yancey men to decide on the rights of the double delegations from Mobile and Montgomery—to report to-night.

The Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock, amid great excitement.

ADMINISTRATION PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch to the *Democrat* says the Illinois National State Convention met at Springfield to-day, and elected four delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, and two from each Congressional District. Resolutions were passed stating the true doctrine of the Democratic Party to be, that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the power to exclude Slavery from any territory of the United States, but that the people thereof, when they form a State Government, have the right to permit or exclude Slavery as they choose; declaring that the principle of Squatter Sovereignty is calculated to promote discord, disunion, treason and murder, as is practically illustrated in the Harper's Ferry affair; and expressing full confidence in the National Administration, including its policy upon the Slavery question.

CLOSE OF KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday, after passing the majority report, amended by additional and more ultra demands for a slave code. An ineffectual effort was made to indorse the Cincinnati Platform. Douglas and Illinois politicians were denounced.

New-Jersey Legislature.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. NEWELL.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 31 to 27, declared the seat of Joel M. Johnson, member elect from the Second District of Passaic County, vacant, on the ground that he had been convicted of a conspiracy in the Bergen Oyer and Terminer Court, which crime, it is said, makes him ineligible.

The Governor's Message was read. It takes strong Union ground; regards the dissolution of the Union very remote; declares against the African Slave-trade; favors a registry law; hopes the tariff will be increased; speaks of interference with the fishing interests by New-Yorkers; urges retrenchment, and recommends various measures to that end.

Great Wool Sale in Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Wool sale, by H. Harris & Co., was well attended by many dealers from New-York, as well as by a large number of interested parties from New-England. The bidding was very spirited for the Domestic, and all the lots were disposed of, aggregating 348,000 lbs. A large part of the Foreign was withdrawn. The following were the sales of Domestic: 4,000 broken fleece and tub, at 33c.; 12,000 do., unwashed fine and mixed fleece, 32c.; 12,000 do., fine and medium tub, 45c.; 8,000 do., graded fleece, 43c.@50c.; 45,000 do., extra graded do., 53c.; extra do., do., 53c.@54c.; 15,000 double do., 62½c.; 3,000 common medium fleece, 39c.; 45,000 graded fleece, 45c.@50½c.; 20,000 extra graded, 54c.; 18,000 common and medium fleece, 30c.; 38,000 extra graded do., 52½c.@54c.; 10,000 double do., 58c.; 35,000 graded fleece, 45c.@50c.; 20,000 double extra pulled, 42c.; 3,000 extra pulled, 46c.; 29,900 superfine pulled, 34c.@37½c.; 25,000 No. 1 do., 29c.; 1,500 black do., 26c.; 20,000 superfine pulled, 33½c.@3Jc.; 25,000 unwashed fleece, 12½c.; 2,000 medium and common fleece, 41c. Foreign—45 bales unwashed S. fax., 12c.; 98 mats Undigua, 15c.; 97 bales washed Morocco, 26c.; 125 bales washed S. fax., 27c.; 33 bales at 31½c. ₽ lb.

European Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed at 1½ P. M for Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, with 35 passengers for the former and 11 for the latter port. She took no specie. The mail from New-York *viâ* Stonington failed to arrive in season.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

Portland, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

No signs of the *Hungarian*.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

There were no signs of the steamship *Europa* at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now due there with Liverpool dates of the 31st of December.

From Kansas.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Territorial Legislature is still *in statu quo*, and it is probable that no business will be transacted by either wing till the opinion of the Attorney-General, which has been called for by Gov. Medary, can be had on the subject of adjournment. The alleged reason of the majority for quitting Lecompton is the insufficiency of accommodation, but a settled antipathy to that place exists on the part of the Republican members on account of former associations.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay.

Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Cassius M. Clay spoke last evening to a vast audience, from the portico of the State House, the doors of which having been closed on him. He avowed being an emancipationist, and vindicated the patriotism of Mr. Seward. There was no disturbance.

Old Soldiers' Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Over 100 soldiers of the War of 1812 were in Convention yesterday, and much attention was shown them. Resolutions were passed to vote for no man for President but a known friend of a Pension bill Two Delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention.

Fire.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

A fire at Tuskegee, Ala., Saturday, destroyed Jesse Adams' extensive stable, in which were eighteen horses and other property. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Races.

Savannah, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

In the first race here, to-day, *Exchequer* beat *Nes. Taylor* in two straight heats.

The second race was won by *Nicholas*. There was no opposition against him.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Cotton—Sales to-day 11,000 bales at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Middling; sales of last three days, 27,000 bales; receipts of same time, 33,000 bales, against 37,000 bales in same time last year; increased receipts at this port, 215,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 373,000 bales. Freights unchanged.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street at $5 37@$5 50. Wheat and Corn unchanged. Provisions firm at former quotations. Whisky dull.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 21c. @21½c. Wheat firm. Hogs dull; sales of 500 head at $6@$6 50 ₽ cwt.; receipts to-day, 3,000. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $16 50. Lard 9¾c. Sales of Bacon Sides at 9c., deliverable in February.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Cotton—Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 10½c.@10¾c.; sales of three days, 9,500 bales; receipts of three days, 20,500 bales.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 2,900 bales. Market firm.

Savannah, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,475 bales. Market unchanged.

Exchanges.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 11

Sight exchange on New-York ¼@⅜ ₽ cent. premium for American gold, and ⅝ ₽ cent. premium for currency.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Exchange on New-York ½ ₽ cent. discount. Exchange on London 7¼@7⅜ ₽ cent. premium.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Close of the Argentine War—Conditions of Peace—Interesting from Chile.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Valparaiso, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Our last news from Buenos Ayres had been that Urquiza had defeated the army of the State of Buenos Ayres, and was at Caseros, distant about 20 miles from that city.

By a passenger just arrived from Mendoza, we learn to-day that peace has been agreed on by the contending parties. The terms of it were signed on the 10th ult., as follows:

The State of Buenos Ayres is recognized as part of the Argentine Confederation;

A Convention shall be assembled to examine the National Constitution;

The foreign and domestic debt of Buenos Ayres is recognized by the Confederation as its own;

Urquiza with his army, should withdraw with all his troops 15 days after signing the treaty; a general amnesty to be declared.

Alsina had resigned the government of Buenos Ayres, and Llavallol had succeeded him.

To-day, Don Domingo Santa Maria leaves Valparaiso for Europe, banished on account of part taken in late attempts at revolt. He is spoken of as a lawyer of brilliant promise. It is to be regretted that such men allow themselves to be carried away into these schemes of incessant revolution; forsaking the policy of a pacific agitation of principles, and resorting on the slightest provocation to force. If these men deserve the name of patriots at all, they are preëminently misguided and erratic.

The report is current that Congress will be called together in a special session during the present month.

The late U. S. Consul, Dr. Trevitt, is still here. The report prevailed that he was to go to Callao, changing places with Mr. Miles. His friends, however, deny this indignantly. Letters have been published at Panama and Lima, written from this place, sustaining the course of Dr. Trevitt, and censuring the policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in cancelling his *exequatur*. Evidently they emanate from the same pen. I hear that Dr. T. is enjoying his salary from the United States Government, as if he were Consul still; in other words, because he overstepped his duties, the United States Government condescendingly pays him $3,000 per annum, and to another man, Vice-Consul Ryckman, as much more. Two Consuls for one port.

Exchange on the United States is selling now at 9 ₽ cent. premium.

By the steamer of the 23d ult. we had no American mail.

Some idea of the isolation of different ports on this coast may be obtained from the fact that Exchange on Valparaiso, from the ports of Peru, four and five days to the north only, was ruling at 20 to 25 ₽ cent. premium.

The Peruvian Government has just granted Gamboni & Co. an exclusive privilege, for fifteen years, for the production of borax, as it is found about Iquique, combined with lime and soda, in great abundance.

The exports of saltpetre from that port during the past eleven months of the year have risen to almost a million and a-half quintals, averaging about two dollars in price. The export of this article has increased fully 25 per cent. over and above that of 1858.

The following agreement, in substance, between the Government of the United States and that of Chili has been published in the Government paper at the capital:

Manuel Montt, President of the Republic of Chili:

An agreement has been negotiated and signed between the Republic of Chili and the United States of North America, through their authorized plenipotentiaries, referring to the arbitration of his Majesty the King of Belgium, the pending question growing out of the seizure of a quantity of coined money as well as bullion, proceeding from sale of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, of the United States merchant service which seizure was made in Sitana, territory of the former viceroyalty of Peru, by order of Lord Cochrane, Vice-Admiral of the Chili squadron; of which agreement the tenor is as follows:

The two Governments desirous of amicably arranging the claim brought by the latter against the former, in name of certain citizens of the United States, claiming to be the lawful owners of said moneys, taken by force from Capt. Eliphalet Smith, citizen of the United States, in Sitana, in the year 1821, by order of Lord Cochrane, &c., have appointed, for the former, Don Jeronimo Urmeneta, Minister, &c., and the latter, Mr. John Bigler, Envoy, &c., to examine, in name of their Governments, said claim, and to agree upon a settlement just and honorable for both parties. These plenipotentiaries, wishing to maintain intact, and also to draw closer the friendly relations between their respective Governments, have agreed to submit the aforesaid question to the King of Belgium as umpire, regarding the lawfulness or unlawfulness of said seizure of money, coin and bullion, &c.

The following are the points submitted:

1. Is the claim of the United States Government against that of Chili, founded on the seizure of said moneys, just, in whole or in part, or is it not?
2. If just, in whole or in part, what amount ought the Government of Chili to pay to that of the United States as indemnity for the seizure?
3. Ought the Government of Chili, in addition to the principal, to pay interest on it, and if so, what rate of interest?

It is agreed that the umpire shall decide, in view of the documents presented and the notes that have passed between the two Governments, and also in view of an agreement to be presented by each. Each of the contracting parties will furnish a copy of such portions of said correspondence and documents, as it may choose, as well as present its own argument within one year from the notification of the acceptance of this agreement.

Each party shall present the other a list of the papers to be laid before the Umpire at least three months before said presentation.

Should either party fail to present its documents or memorial within the aforesaid year, the umpire can proceed to decide in view of what shall have been laid before him within that term.

It is further agreed, that the exception based on proscription, which has been debated between the Governments, is not to be considered of the umpire, it being agreed to separate it from the present question.

Each is empowered to ask for the umpire's acceptance, and both bind themselves in the most solemn manner to submit to and comply with his decision, and not to raise at any time afterwards any question directly or indirectly connected with the matter of this arbitration.

This agreement shall be ratified by the Governments of the respective parties contracting, and the ratifications shall be interchanged within twelve months, or earlier if possible, in Santiago.

In testimony whereof, &c., both parties have signed.

J. URMENETA,
J. BIGLER."

And since this agreement has by me been ratified, with previous approbation of the national Congress, and the ratifications interchanged in this city on the 15th day of October, between Mr. J. Urmeneta and Mr. John Bigler, &c.; I therefore, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Constitution, do order and dispose that it be held for firm, valid and obligatory, in all its parts—the national honor being pledged for its fulfillment. Given, &c.

M. MONTT.
J. URMENETA.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

Loss of Life ascertained to be One Hundred and Fifteen.

One Hundred and Sixty-five Wounded.

HISTORY OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 11—10 P. M.

The two hours I have spent in this mourning city have been replete with heart-rending and appalling scenes. The harrowing grief of the bereaved, the agonies of the maimed, the intolerable suspense of those who are seeking lost friends, and the horrid masses of charred and crushed humanity still indistinguishable as they were taken from the ruins of the Mills, tend to sicken the heart and paralyze the hand that attempts to give an adequate description. I append such isolated facts as I have gathered.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

Mr. N. F. H. Melvin, an Alderman of this city, was at work in the repair-shop, which is still unharmed. The first intimation he had of the approaching calamity was the rattling of particles against the window, and the appearance of a cloud of dust and lime coming in through the broken panes. His first impression was, that the boiler had burst, and he started for the door. When he got out he could see nothing at first for the cloud of smoke, but soon observed men, women, and children, crawling out from the ruins, covered with blood. He saw two women issuing from the basement, and ran down to them, but one of them said, "Do not help me; there are others in here." He went in under the ruins, beneath the projecting roof, about two rods, on his hands and knees, and found a man wedged between two looms, and a large shaft lying on his back. He saw that he could not be got out without tools. He procured a monkey-wrench, and, by taking the loom apart, extricated the man, who went on his way rejoicing. He proceeded to the next loft and saw one Perkins trying to get out, but was unable to do so, being wedged between two plank frames laid across his hips. Mr. Melvin could not find an axe nearer than at his home; but ran thither quickly, and on returning released the man by cutting the plank. He continued working in the ruins, although suffering from an injured eye.

Mr. A. B. Winne was in the fifth story when he felt the shaking of the building. He expected to be instantly killed, but went down with the falling mass to the first floor, and walked out of the ruins unharmed. He was obliged to tear away some timbers to get out, which he was enabled to do by his powerful exertions—the wounded and imprisoned in the vicinity beseeching him not to move anything for fear the rubbish would crush them.

Mr. Burbedge, of Engine Company No. 4, took out a young girl from the ruins in a perfectly nude state, yet, strange to say, with hardly a scratch on her person. He wrapped her in his overcoat, and carried her home, when, with great presence of mind, she besought him to return to the sufferers in the ruins.

The city is ringing with the praises of Miss Olive Bridges, who at the first alarm slid down the elevator rope, and when she found she was safe nobly assisted in helping her wounded comrades in suffering at the City Hall.

Mr. J. H. Dana says: The first intimation most of the operatives had was the swaying of the walls of the whole building. Then the falling commenced at one end, and the whole mass gradually settled; the majority of the operatives running towards the safer end of the edifice. The walls fell outward, but the roof fell in the shape of a V, allowing an almost unobstructed passage on each side of the mill along the basement, through which many escaped. This passage was open two or three hours afterwards, and many persons walked through it. The work of getting out the bodies had been continued until the basement was being cleared, when the fire drove the rescuers away.

Mr. Adams, the overseer, being in the basement, was overtaken by the falling fragments while attempting to escape, and was wedged between the timbers. A saw was passed to him through the ruins, and he sawed until the nails prevented his going any further. An ax was then handed to him, and he got himself out not very seriously injured.

A boy in the factory was in the upper story when the crash came. He went to the bottom of the ruins with the falling mass and walked out unhurt.

A girl working in the upper room felt the giving way of the walls, and held to her loom. She was also carried to the basement, her clothes nearly all torn off, and yet she escaped unhurt. The instances of these miraculous escapes are numerous and almost incredible. It seems wonderful that five or six hundred were not buried alive.

The Mayor, Daniel Saunders, Jr., has caused the city to be canvassed thoroughly and informs me that the list of killed, wounded, and missing will be complete to-morrow. The registers of the mills are destroyed, and the only way of finding the exact number of the inmates of the building at the time of the disaster is by collecting the receipts which have been distributed to the employes, and finding the missing from them. The Mayor sees no reason to-night to alter the figures of his proclamation.

The statement that the mill was a notoriously unsafe building is not generally credited. I have been informed by the Mayor, by some who saw the buildings erected and by some of the employes, that they did not hear until this accident that the building was unsafe. At the time of its erection the undermining of the penstock, or the small canal that leads the water to the wheel, led to the fear that the walls would fall. The damage was repaired but no portion of the edifice fell.

The mills were turning out about two hundred thousand dollars worth of cotton goods per week, and were insured for $400,000. The opinion is that no insurance will be paid. There was no extraordinary weight in the building, though the machinery on the lower floor weighed six hundred tons.

Sympathy comes from every quarter. Physicians and nurses tender their services freely. Houses are thrown open to the sufferers. The Treasurer of the Pacific Mills has given the Mayor $2,000 for the benefit of the victims.

The work of removing the ruins for the purpose of searching for the missing sixty-five, has been suspended to night; but will be resumed by the Pemberton Company to morrow with a gang of one hundred men. The west side, for two-thirds the length and half the width, has yet to be explored.

Coroner Lamb will hold the inquest to-morrow morning. The scene in the City Hall, where the unrecognized bodies are placed, is excruciating. The shapeless, blackened corpses, whose postures denote the unspeakable agony of their dying sufferings, are spread on the floor; and the crowd of moaning, anxious friends and relatives, seeking for their lost ones, hover about the corpses, vainly endeavoring to recognize some scrap of familiar garment, or some physical peculiarity.

The entire city is shrouded in sadness. Not the least noticeable portion of this calamity is the deprivation of employment to nearly a thousand employes.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Lawrence, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The Pemberton Mill was five stories high, 280 feet long by 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet square, shaped like the letter L. It ran 2,700 spindles; 960 operatives were employed.

A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building—about six hundred remaining.

A large proportion of the killed are young girls, many of them being the main support of their parents.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor has issued the following notice:

Lawrence, Dec. 11.

Terrible as our calamity is, I think it is much over-estimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this morning, I find the dead and missing, (which is equivalent to dead,) 115, and 165 wounded. Some of the wounded will die, but very much the larger number will survive.

[Signed.] D. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

THE INTELLIGENCE AT BOSTON.

Boston, Wednesday—P. M.

The terrible catastrophe at Lawrence has spread a gloom over the city. It is the principal subject of conversation.

Hon. David Sears presided over a meeting of twenty gentlemen this afternoon, who subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and appointed a Committee to solicit further contributions.

The several trains to Lawrence have been crowded during the day with passengers, either interested in friends there to render assistance, or from morbid curiosity.

A strong force of reporters for the Press are on the ground, and the accounts received are voluminous, but really afford little to add to the many facts already given.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE OPERATIVES.

John Ward, one of the operatives in the carding-room, in the second story, was miraculously saved, with his wife, who worked near him, in the same room. He describes his escape as follows:

"I was in the carding-room with the second overseer, lighting up. It was five or ten minutes before 5 o'clock, and we had got but few burners lighted, when suddenly I heard a noise; it sounded like a loud thundering crash over my head, and looking up, I saw the shafting coming down upon us all over the room. I could not account for it, and was therefore terrified. I stood nailed to the spot, and did not seem to have power to move, although I knew the building was coming down upon me. Then I heard the overseer shout, and I tried to jump out of the rubbish, but something struck me and I was thrown senseless. I did not remain so long, but when I came to I found myself buried in the rubbish, and did not expect to get out alive. I was all covered over with blood from wounds on my face. I finally crawled up and got to the top, and found a lot of ruins hanging over me, which came near ending my life, but I succeeded in getting out. I passed by a dead girl on my way, and two other mangled bodies before I got out. When I was first knocked down I fell beneath a large grinding-stone, which was strong enough to uphold the weight above, and this saved my life. When I fell under the stone I saw the walls over me all falling, and the floor giving way all around me."

FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Mr. Ward found his wife at the City Hall, where she had been conveyed after being extricated. Neither were much injured.

The following is one among many of the numerous heart-rending incidents described:

Margaret Hamilton, aged 14 years. This was her first day's work in the Pemberton Mills. She commenced work in the spooling-room. A devoted mother attended her, and when asked what injuries her daughter had received, "Her arm is broken and her head is broken, and oh! my God, [and here the poor woman burst into a flood of tears,] my poor darling is all broken." The unfortunate girl died to-day. The name of her mother is Mrs. Mary Ann Hamilton. The daughter was the main support of the mother and four younger children. Mrs. Hamilton has lived in Lawrence since August last.

Miss Olive Bridges, of Calais, Me., who worked in the fifth story, seized the hoisting-chain of the elevator and went safely down five stories to the ground, and escaped from the building without injury. Through the whole night she was at the City Hall, passing like angel of mercy among the couches of the sufferers, anticipating every want, relieving pain as far as she was able to do so, and breathing words of consolation and comfort to the wounded and dying.

Before the building caught fire, a number of those imprisoned beneath its ruins could be seen and conversed with, and drinks and refreshments in some instances were passed to them. When the fire spread over the ruins and they found escape hopeless, they bid adieu to their friends, and in several instances gave directions as to what disposition should be made of their effects.

In one part of the building a hole was battered through the wall, and through it could be seen three young women who said they were not at all injured. One of them thrust her arm through the small aperture that had been made, and begged to be drawn through it, but before the aperture could be made large enough for the purpose, the flames drove away the men on the outside, and the prisoners perished.

A Jury of Inquest has been summoned, who, after viewing the bodies of several of the dead, adjourned till to-morrow at 9 A. M. The jury is as follows: Dr. W. D. Lamb, Coroner; W. H. P. Wright, Foreman; Jason H. Dana, Edward Page, Leonard Stoddard, Leonard F. Cressey and S. P. Simmons.

The following is the insurance on the Pemberton Mills:

Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Office	$40,000
American	20,000
National	20,000
Boylston	15,000
Neptune	15,000
Prescott	10,000
Elliot	10,000
City	10,000
Metropolitan, of New-York	10,000
Home	15,000
North American	10,000
Humboldt	10,000
Fulton	10,000
Peoples'	10,000
New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co	10,000
Continental, of Providence	10,000
Rhode Island Mutual	17,500
Firemen's	17,500
Manufacturers' Mutual	17,500
Washington, of Providence	15,000
Commercial	15,000
Merchants'	15,000
American	15,000
Gaspee	10,000
Hartford, of Hartford, Conn	15,000
Royal, of London	12,500
Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield	10,000
Mechanics' Mutual of Worcester	15,000
Total	$415,000

The insurance, it is said, was against fire only.

Lawrence, Jan. 11—P. M.

If we could forget the occasion of our crowded streets we should at once conclude that some great occasion for a holiday had arisen, but the air of sadness and almost despair so visibly depicted on the countenances of our citizens, and especially those who have been personally beraved, keeps the dark reality constantly before our minds. Every train from every direction comes in laden to its utmost capacity with living freight, and when we consider that not less than one hundred and fifty long passenger cars have run in here to-day. Some realizing idea may be arrived at in regard to the number of our visitors. But the railroads did not alone contribute to swell our numbers, for every kind of vehicle was brought into use. In many of the surrounding towns and cities not another horse was to be hired. The morning and afternoon were busily used in removing the rubbish, after being sufficiently cooled, in order, if possible, to get the bodies known to be still under the ruins. Quite a number were got out, and, strange as it may appear, two persons were taken out alive.

Early in the morning a squad of canvassers was organized, and the whole city laid out into small districts, and a pretty thorough canvass was entered into, the men going from house to house, thereby ascertaining in every family where persons were either wounded, missing or safe. The summing up shows that 162 persons are missing. This embraces all those known to have been killed, and those of which no tidings have been obtained. It is admitted by those who have gone into the investigation, that 52 persons are yet immolated in the brick and mortar. One hundred and thirty dead bodies have been removed to the City Hall, or been delivered to recognizing friends.

The following is a

LIST OF THE WOUNDED:

Elisha Ryan,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
William Child,
Catherine Vane,
James Davis,
Catherine Dolan,
Robert Hayes,
N. D. Robinson,
Hannah Hayes,
Henry Haller,
Samuel Martin,
Ira Mather,
Robert Searey,
Thomas H. Watson,
Patrick O'Donnell,
Richard Sumney,
Augusta Simpson, spine badly injured,
Abby Pottle, contusion of hips,
J. H. Jewett,
Mary Callahan,
Margaret Hayden,
Catherine Carragan,
Jesse Leach,
James Kenney,
Michael McCormick,
Ellen Mahoney, thigh badly fractured,
Elizabeth Wared, hip dislocated,
Elizabeth Burn, arm fractured,
Henry Peckham,
Kate Kearney,
Bridget Bradley,
Thomas Conn,
John Ward,
Mary A. Coleman,
Damon F. Ham,
Celia Stevens,
Eliza Orr, (since dead,)
Hannah Heannesey, fracture of femor;
Patrick Riley,
Rosannah Lynch,
Mary Armstrong,
Ellen McKenna,
Ellen Murphy,
Kate O'Brien,
Ryan McLean,
Ellen Kane,
Bridget Simpson,
Thomas Moran,
Prudence Spreod, face injured,
Mrs. Kenney,
Mrs. Doyle,
H. Hickey,
Mrs. McGovern,
Owen Brannon,
John Welch, (a boy)
Ellen Carty,
—— Daly,
Mary Slavin,
—— Luney (since dead,)
—— Jewett, contusion,
—— Bynton, scalp wound,
Mary Hurley, five scalp wounds, but doing well,
Ira B. Locke, burned,
Mary Kennedy,
Mary York,
Margaret Hamilton,
Henry Kull,
Ellen Hannon,
Sarah Doyle,
Ellen Mahoney, severe flesh wounds,
Margaret Mahoney,
Catharine Sanders,
Rosa Kenney, fracture of elbow,
Mary Ann Hickey, cavicle fractured,
Ellen Hickey, wrist dislocated.

The following is the list of the

DEAD AND MISSING:

John McDonnell,
Mary McDonnell,
John Dearborn,
Bridget Ryan,
Margaret Sullivan,
Morris Palmer, overseer,
Ellen Colbert,
Ellen Roach,
Hannah Shay,
Mrs. Job Jewett,
Lennis Leonard,
Margaret Hamilton,
Hannah Mullinax,
Joanna Cronan,
Martha Hughes,
Ann Manning,
Wm. Keith,
Patrick Callaghan,
Mary McCann,
Bridget Riley,
Kitty Clark,
Alice Murphy,
William Metcalf,
Thomas Nicel,
Samuel Roiff,
Ellen Hickett,
Dora Ryan,
A. P. Martin,
Mary Jewett,
—— Sampson,
Abby Pottle,
Harry York,
Margaret Fearlass,
Wm. Jordan,
Margaret Coleman,
Mary Ryan,
Mary Griffin,
Bridget Rubin,
Ira G. Locke,
Bridget Kelly,
Mr. Packard,
Martin Hase,
Bridget Loughley,
Margaret Foley,
Bernard Hallfield,
Bridget Sullivan,
Catharine Callaghan,
Annie Shay,
Eliza Orr,
Michael O'Brien,
Peter Callahan,
Margaret Fosley,
Richard Midgly,
Hannah McKee,
Michael Sweeney,
Margaret Fallard,
Julia Roberts,
Amen Nash,
Matthew C. Ryan,
Bridget Ronder,
Cora Hickey,
Jeremiah O'Lerin,
John McNabb,
Martin Hughes,
John Hughes,
Garret Sweeney,
Catherine Connors,
Kate Maroney,
Mary Smith,
Bridget Lougherty,
Augusta Aghworth,
Katy Hickey,
Ellen A. Ham,
Lizzie Town,
Alice Cutting,
L. F. Brough,
Elizabeth Kemball,
Patrick Connor,
Ellen Connor,
Wm. Crane,
John H. Allen,
Lorinda Gimson,
John Hose,
Catherine Cormers,

Previous to the fire, two sisters were together, and comparatively unhurt. They would have been rescued. Hearing the roar of the flames, they exclaimed, "Oh, God! we have got to die!"

Another woman shrieked out piteously that the fire was burning her hair, but the flames soon after silenced her cries.

It has already been stated that one man cut his throat lest he should be burned alive. Mr. Branch told his friends, who were digging for him, that he should resort to the same means to escape the tortures of the fire. He was persuaded to desist, and fortunately was rescued.

The awful death which some died by the fire was fearfully attested by their baked and blackened forms when taken out, not in anything like those of human beings.

THE BUILDING AND ITS ARCHITECT.

The Pemberton Mill was erected seven years ago, by a corporation which bore the title of the "Pemberton Mill Company." Its original cost was about $800,000. After the panic of 1857 it passed into the hands of Messrs. David Nevins and George Howe, who purchased it for the sum of $300,000, and have since conducted its operations. The loss, which, including the building and its costly machinery, will probably exceed half a million of dollars, falls upon these gentlemen. It is understood there was no insurance on the property.

The "Pemberton" was one of the newest mills in the city of Lawrence, and but one other, the "Pacific," exceeded it in size. To say that it was constructed upon approved principles, or that the design of the original proprietors was based upon a liberal estimate, would be to utter a manifest absurdity, in view of the terrible calamity of Tuesday. The simple truth of the matter is, that the mill has been regarded as exceedingly unsafe, from the day it was built. Competent architects and mechanics in Lawrence, familiar with the construction of mills during long series of years, have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the "Pemberton" was the worst among all the great manufacturing establishments which sprang so rapidly into existence in that flourishing city. That these forebodings of danger were but too well founded, we have now most melancholy proof.

The architect employed by the old Pemberton Mill Company to superintend the construction of the building was one Capt. Bigelow, formerly a resident of Lawrence, but now Superintendent of the Government works at New-Bedford. Capt. Bigelow is a brother of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a son-in-law of Ex-Gov. Briggs, and—partly, perhaps, in consequence of his social position, as well as from his reputed skill in engineering—was regarded as a competent person to be engaged in the direction of the first important works in Lawrence. Previously to the construction of the Pemberton Mill, he had been employed to build a granite dam across the Merrimac River, but met with a mishap on that occasion. His dam proved to be about a foot too high. The City Corporation expended some thousands of dollars in rectifying the blunder. The Captain's next public appearance was in the capacity of architect of the Pemberton Mill. The work proceeded until the outer walls had been nearly finished. It was then discovered that the building was insecure. The walls had been honey-combed with windows, unsupported by an adequate thickness of wall, until the imminent peril of the whole structure became so manifest that the work was instantly suspended. It was determined to brace the bulging walls with plates of iron, and several thousands of these mechanical appliances were accordingly introduced, at points which appeared the most perilous. The mill was then completed. An immense weight of machinery was put upon each floor of the building. Some seven hundred looms were run a year since, and others had been recently added; the aggregate burden being greater than common prudence or a decent regard for the safety of a thousand operatives would have warranted. The "Pacific," a larger mill, bears a correspondingly greater weight, but suffered no mishaps in its early stages like that which occasioned a temporary suspension of the work upon the "Pemberton." The apprehensions of disaster, freely expressed by the people of Lawrence when the fallen building was constructed, led to severe reflections upon the Company, not less than upon the architect. It is highly probable that that community will demand and obtain a thorough instigation of the case, with a view of fixing the responsibility of this catastrophe upon the party or parties to whom it legitimately belongs.

An Incident of the Purity of Elections.—In Vermont a case is on trial of *James Nichols vs. John Mudge*. According to the reports of the case, the defendant owed plaintiff about $165. The auditor reports that in the Fall of 1854 plaintiff aspired to the honor of representing the town of Westford in the State Legislature, and intimated to defendant that if he would use his influence in procuring his election, he need not trouble himself about the account, gave him ten dollars to use "to the best advantage," and particularly indicated one man who was friendly to his election, but refused to attend the polls unless he was paid a dollar. Mr. Nichols was elected. The latter, however insists on his right to recover, and the defendant refers to the Court to decide whether the agreement to electioneer was legal, and, if so, a sufficient discharge of the plaintiff's claim.—*Boston Traveler.*

Small Pox at St. John, N. B.—We have received St. John (N. B.) papers of the 5th inst., by which we learn that the small pox is raging there to some extent. The *News* says there are twenty-two cases in the Old Poor-house Building, so called, opposite the old burial-ground, among men, women and children, all of whom are in the most wretched state of poverty and suffering, and completely cut off from the rest of the world. Unless aid be immediately afforded, many of these unfortunates must perish for want of the common necessaries of life and fuel to keep them warm. The people of St. John are bestirring themselves to afford these afflicted people relief.

The Late Judge Nevius.—An adjourned meeting of the Bar of Hudson County, N. J., was held yesterday morning, at the Bergen Court-house, to take action in reference to the death of the late Judge Nevius. Judge Ogden presided, and Mr. J. R. Hardenburgh acted as Secretary. Resolutions expressing the high esteem in which the deceased was held were adopted, and remarks were made by Mr. Miller and Judge Ogden. The latter took occasion to speak of the inadequate compensation allowed the Judiciary, alluding to the fact that the late Judge Nevius had died without having been able to provide for the future support of his family.

Extraordinary Attempt at Self-Murder.—The Cleveland *Herald* tells the following: "An old woman, 80 years of age, residing near Auburn, the county seat of De Kalb County, Ind., beat her husband, who was as old as herself, with an axe and club, till he died. This was six weeks ago to-day. She was lodged in jail, and on the following Sunday she procured a common case-knife, and sharpened it on the stove pipe in her cell, with the intention, she said, of cutting her throat; but fearing the knife was not sharp enough for the operation, cut or sawed a hole through into the cavity of the abdomen, tore out a portion of the caul, and then seized the large intestine, divided that, and cut off a piece about five inches long, throwing the piece into the stove, but it was secured before it was burnt too much for identification. She is now getting well. The reason she assigned for the act was she wanted to go where her old man was. No surgical aid was rendered, as it was thought she would die, but the inflammation has subsided—the stomachic end of the intestine protruding about two inches out of the wound, through which the secretions pass.

[Advertisement.]

Great Sensation—The Red Ranger—Barnum's Museum—Excitement.—Great excitement at Barnum's to-day. Tremendous sensation expected! The "Red Ranger" is produced there this afternoon and evening. It is one of Cobb's best *Ledger* stories, and brilliantly dramatized by Aiken.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—It cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind that these remedies are the best and cheapest family medicines for asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, burns, scald, wounds, &c.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
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Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Useful Invention.

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED

Kimball—Conklin.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. Hare, Timothy C. Kimball to Loretta J. Conklin, all of this City.

Foote—Cook.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Richard Whittingham, assisted by Rev. Dr. Haughton, Mr. J. Howard Foote to Miss Lillie Cook, all of this City.

Coope—Mead.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, in Lafayette-place, by Rev. Dr. Lewis Jacob, M. Coope, Esq., of Briar Cliff, Sing Sing, to Miss Emeline Mead, of the same place.

Holmes—Bartow.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, Mr. Daniel P. Holmes to Miss Isabella Bartow, all of that City.

Hance—Woolly.—In Philadelphia, at the La Pierre House, on Monday, Jan. 9, by Friends Ceremony, in the presence of Alexander Henry, Mayor of said city, Benjamin B. Hance to Louvenia S. Woolly, both of Monmouth County, N. J.

Chase—Lowndes.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, George B. Chase, of Boston, to Annie, daughter of Rawlins Lowndes, Esq., of South Carolina.

Faulkner—Neyle.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of New-Haven, James Faulkner, Jr., Dansville, Livingston County, New-York, to Margaret Hills, eldest daughter of G. N. Neyle, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.

DIED.

Thurston.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, Jennie M., wife of Nathaniel Thurston, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West 20th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Graham.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, Margaret, relict of the late John A. Graham, LL. D., aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her only son, John Lorimer Graham, are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av., corner of 10th-st., on Friday, Jan. 13, at 3½ o'clock precisely.

Kirby.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, William Kirby, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Radford.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Eliza A., wife of Wm. H. Radford, Esq., aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 81 West 15th-st.

Nash.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, Lora Nash, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 East 22d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Wyckoff.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, Sarah, relict of the late John Wyckoff, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Samuel Wyckoff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 176 Franklin-st.

Edmonds.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, after a long illness, Thomas Edmonds, Jr., in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and those of his father, Thomas Edmonds, and of John Burrill, his brother-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 156 West 25th-st.

Dodge.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, in the 79th year of his age, Jeremiah Dodge.

His friends and those of his sons, Charles J., Jeremiah, Edward M., James R., and John R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 264 Rivington-st., on Friday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Birchett.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, Isaiah C. Birchett, (junior member of the firm of Birchett Bros.,) aged 27 years 7 months and 8 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers will please copy.

Kirby.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Sarah Elizabeth, beloved wife of Abram M. Kirby, and eldest daughter of Jas. Earnest, aged 19 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the families, also the friends of her grandfather, Joseph Manning, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 244 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

Rogers.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11, Miss Mary H. Rogers, in the 33d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, E. H. Rogers, No. 43 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

Williams.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, of scarlet fever, Alfred Spelman, son of Edgar and Eliza C. Williams, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, J. B. Spelman, Esq., No. 141 Hicks-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Cartlidge.—At Greenpoint, on Monday, Jan. 9, in the 60th year of his age, Charles Cartlidge, formerly, for many years, a merchant of the City of New-York.

His funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, to-day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., to which his friends are respectfully invited.

Thorne.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Mrs. Susan P., relict of the late Henry W. Thorne, in the 76th year of her age, late of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Edward L. Tredwell, Great Neck, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock.

Bronson.—At Janesville, Wis., suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Rev. Oliver Bronson, aged 34 years, son of Greene C. Bronson, of this City.

Blydenburgh.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, after a lingering illness, J. W. Blydenburgh, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 17, Jan. 11, 1860.

72, 32, 54, 53, 61, [illegible], 55, 16, 57, 31, 22, 35.

Class No. 18, Jan. 11, 1860.

30, 42, 23, 28, 47, 39, 13, 57, 41, 43, 8, 44, 9.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Out THIS MORNING, contains:
A SERMON
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"THE LOVING DISCIPLINE OF GOD IN TRIALS,"
BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
A letter from Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
An account of the "CHURCH OF ST. AMBROSE, MILAN."
EDITORIALS—
THE GOSPEL GENIAL.
HON. JAMES BROOKS AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.
LOOK TO THE SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE SOUTH INSULTED BY MERCHANTS.
COLLEGES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.
NEW DAILY IN NEW-YORK.
THE CONFLICT OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.
MISCELLANEOUS—
LETTER FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.
EPISCOPAL HERESIES AND RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES IN ENGLAND.
LETTER FROM GERMANY,
On Some Things Musical—Liebig's Concerts, and a Visit thereto with the Reader.
LETTER FROM ITALY.
Visits to some American Artists in Florence.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—
GENERAL NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
FAMILY READING.
THE FIRST CENTURY AND THE NINETEENTH.
THE OLD CHURCH BELL—A FAITHFUL PREACHER.
CHILDREN.
"THE GRIT BARE-LEGGED LADDIE."
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
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4. It presents the most complete treatise on English SYNONYMS for popular use to be found in the language.

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NOTICE.

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Lectures on Astronomy for Families.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure of attending a lecture on Astronomy, given by Prof. ENOCH WILLIAMS, in the M. E. Church, Thirtieth-street, last evening.

As it seemed to be gotten up chiefly for Sunday-school scholars, I attended it with some fear, lest it might prove what is so often the case—a common affair, under cover of high-sounding names. But I, with a number of other gentlemen, was agreeably surprised to find the lecturer not only intelligent but pleasing in his address. His lecture was illustrated by aid of the magic lantern, with diagrams of the movements, dimensions and relative distances of the heavenly bodies.

The lecture was also interspersed with changing figures of rare beauty, which particularly captivated the younger portion of the audience.

Prof. WILLIAMS has been lecturing under the auspices of several of our distinguished clergymen, and is fast winning the reputation that he deserves.

I recommend all parents to attend his lectures with their children; believing that more correct information, concerning the heavenly bodies, will be imparted in a single hour than could be obtained in months of tuition in our ordinary schools. A FATHER.

THE DEFAULTING TREASURER OF MAINE.—The *Bangor Evening Times* says: "We understand that Mr. PECK states that he has in his possession evidences of having paid over considerable sums on the State's account, which had not been entered on the books at the time of the exposure of his defalcation, and which he has since had no opportunity of entering. It is said that he estimates the amount of State funds involved in his business operations at no more than $14,000 or $50,000, and the checks and drafts given by him, for which his bondsmen are not liable, at about the same amount."

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A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No. 192 West 18th-st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—TO TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHout board, a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with fire and gas, within three minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. Terms $5 per week. Address M. H., Station D., No. 12 Bible House.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AND QUIET FAMILY, two rooms, with board; one for a gentleman and wife, and one for wife's mother. Amount willing to be paid, if suited, $21. Address C., Box 101 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND:"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by

E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.

R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, (upright preferred,) from six to ten horse power. Apply at No. 103 Furman-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall st. ferries.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes for employment as first-class cook in a small family; she understands her business in all its branches, as she is giving up housekeeping; she would be found a valuable servant to any party who may require her services; no objection to go to any part. Inquire, each day this week, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS a good cook; understands how to take charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place; wishes to go in a private family; will do no washing. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 15, at the corner of Thompson.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a very respectable and experienced servant; is a girl not afraid to work, economical, honest and reliable; thorough in her duties and obliging, or would do general housework. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, by a very competent woman; is a good meat, vegetable and pastry cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 90 11th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and take charge of the silver and dining room; or as family seamstress; does embroidery neatly. Wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and take care of children; has got the best of City references, and has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 132 Christie-st., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly. Willing to do the housework of a small private family. Good references given and required. Apply at No. 107 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children, and do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at the Bakery, corner of 23th-st. and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands baking; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at 131 Suffolk-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses; is quick at the needle; or as regular seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Best of reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Wages $7 to $8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting or general housework; understands her business perfect; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; is acquainted with all branches of cooking. Best of City reference given. Calls during this week promptly attended to. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as regular laundress, by a woman who is an excellent cook and laundress, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has good references from her last place. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; she understands her business, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 279 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; is a Protestant, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework for a small private family. City references can be given. Call at No. 468 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; the best of City reference given; has lived with the best of families. Call at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, being well experienced; also willing to do light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent person for taking care of an invalid; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No. 420 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation to do all kinds of sewing; will go out by the month to baste for a sewing machine and make button-holes. Can be seen for two days, at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her last place, where she has been for nearly three years. Apply at No. 8 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison-avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 311 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron. Good City references. Apply at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, by a young woman who lived four years in her last situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the housework of some small private family. Call at No. 60 Gouverneur-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO OUT by the day or week as dressmaker; makes children's clothes. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER AS lady's maid; a pour coudre on ne se charge pas des enfans au dissous de 6 ans. Apply No. 13 Bible-house, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WISHING to go to Liverpool on business, would go with a family as assistant, or to wait upon an invalid, taking passage as recompense; good reference can be given. Address W. A., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, without incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches, including graperies, hot and cold; also, forcing and greenhouse department, with the vegetables included; has the best of City and country references. Address J. K., at A. Bridgman's Seed-store, two doors from corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call at or address B. C., No. 654 Broadway, Trainor, saddle and harness maker.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIence in keeping the principal and subsidiary books of an iron manufacturing establishment, desires an engagement in such or in any other works, or mercantile house as book-keeper. Can furnish undoubted reference as to character and qualification. Address A. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with good City reference, a situation in a genteel family; understands his business thoroughly; or would attend on an invalid gentleman; is a good market man, &c. Address No. 177 5th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED.—A THOROUGH DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeper desires an engagement; has also considerable experience as cashier and salesman, in business on his own account. Refers to some of the first merchants in the City. Address O. C., *Courier and Enquirer* office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands single and double entry, desires a situation where, by attention to the interests of his employers, he would be advanced; if necessary, would attend to some out-door duties, or assist as salesman; has had nearly five years' experience in this City. Refers to present employers. Address B, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its different branches, or would go as groom and gardener; has good reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter to W. P. will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to help take care of horses and cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address J. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman, in a private family. Best of City references given. Call or address D. T., No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford, for three days.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman. The best of City references given, and good security if required. Call, or address, D. N. T., No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURsery governess, who has a good English education, and understands music and dress making; one experienced in the management of children preferred. The situation is in South Carolina. Salary $200 per annum. Apply for two days, at No. 71 9th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FANCY GOODS house; one who can influence first-class near-by trade, and is acquainted with the business; with good reference. Apply, stating experience, to Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL ABOUT 14 TO 16 years of age, to do the light work in a small private family; must have good recommendation; a German preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 118 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy in an insurance office; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS—ONE who fully understands her business, and has good references. Apply at No. 94 9th-st. Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY; MUST have the very best references as to honesty, industry, &c. Apply from 1 to 2 P. M., in the bookstore, No. 109 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a Dry-Goods Jobbing House. None other need apply. Address, with reference, H. J. R., Box No. 1,444.

PROOF-READER WANTED—AN INTELLIgent man and a careful reader, who can undertake night work on a daily morning paper, may hear of employment by addressing PROOF, Box 2,365 Post-office.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—IN A LADIES' shoe store. None need apply but those having experience in the business, and a knowledge of trimmings, &c. Inquire for three days at the store No. 881 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AGENTS WANTED.—ACTIVE AND EXPERIenced agents to canvass the City and country for the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE and new premium line Engraving of "Merry Making in the Olden Time." ($3 per annum.) From $5 to $10 per day may be realized. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

MAGNIFICENT DRESS GOODS,
AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT.
"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Now offer

500 pieces
FINE MERINO PLAIDS, warranted all wool,
At 25 cents per yard.
Actual cost, 60 cents.

100 pieces
PATTI PLAIDS, silk and wool,
At 38 cents per yard.
Actual cost, 75 cents.

500 pieces
FINE MOURNING DE LAINES,
At one shilling per yard.

500 pieces
RICH CASHMERE DE LAINES, Robe styles,
At one shilling per yard.
Actual cost, 35 cents.

10,000 yards
RICH DRESS SILKS, new styles,
At 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c. and $1 per yard.

The above Silks, all of the latest styles, are offered at one-half of the
ORIGINAL COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

SKIRTS.—R. FRANCE IS NOW READY TO make engagements with merchants for the Spring trade, for the best-woven patent-bustle skeleton skirt in market, patent granted May 18, 1859. Beware of bogus skirts; the market is full of them. None are genuine unless my stamp is impressed thereon.
No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
At retail, for cash only.
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

LADIES—MAKE MONEY! SPLENDID INVESTment! Last chance. Can double your money next Winter. Hasten before too late. Orders received from the trappers to sell remainder of the choicest selected Furs ever offered in New-York. No humbug! Rush with the crowd thronging the Fur Trappers' Depôt Sales Rooms, No. 9 Bowery, up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend divine service, at the Greene-st. Synagogue, on this THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., to commemorate the Yahrzeit of the late JUDAH TOURO.
AARON S. SOLOMONS,
Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects—*Franklinite Metal, and the Metal Aluminium.* Those who take an interest in American works are respectfully invited. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY are notified that the funeral of Mr. ELEAZAR METZ will take place at 2 o'clock THIS DAY, from his late residence, No. 55 2d-av.
A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING EVERY EVENING of the week in the Lecture room of the Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby (Rev. Dr. Thomson's.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE DIvision-av. ferry-house, at the foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, an ERMINE MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 206 East Broadway.

FOUND—ON THE 6TH INST., A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER. The owner can have it by paying expenses and proving property. Apply to F. HENRY, East 78th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

LOST—ON A WALL-STREET FERRY BOAT, ON Wednesday morning, a MOROCCO SATCHEL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the article to No. 54 South-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the city six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG MAN OF twenty-five, and well disposed, of kind and gentle manners. He wishes to form the acquaintance of some respectable lady, with a view to matrimony. Address U. N., Broadway Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CARRIAGE, suitable for Winter or Summer use; made by one of the best City makers; has been used but little; is in first-rate condition, and will be sold low, as the owner has no further use for it. To be seen at DILK'S Stables, Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL,
FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Orders received at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st.,
and at the Yard, No. 322 8th-av.

$1 TO $5 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY respectable ladies of refined manners and good address, in this City or throughout the United States, in a genteel or respectable employment. Apply, in person or by letter, with references, at No. 90 Fulton-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of James Clinton Bolton, referee:

$40,000 Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis R. R. convertible 10 ℔ cent bonds.
$20,000 Belleville and Illinoistown R. R. 1st mtge. bds.

At 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, 52 William-st.:

90 shs. St. Nicholas B'k	$100	10 shs. Mer. Ex. Bank	$50
10 shs. Lorillard Ins. Co	25	10 shs. Howard Ins.	50
10 shs. Ætna Ins.	50	25 shs. Peter Cooper In	20
15 shs. Mer. M. Ins.	100	10 shs. Arctic Ins.	50
20 shs. Long Island In.	50	10 shs. People's Ins.	25
40 shs. U. S. Fire Ins.	25	22 shs. Stuyvesant In.	25
30 shs. Relief Ins. Co.	50	10 shs. New World Ins	50
10 shs. City Fire Ins.	70	20 shs. Lafayette Ins.	50
4 shs. N. Y. Fire & Ma	100	18 shs. Eagle Ins.	40
60 shs. Con'd Stage	25	20 shs. Metropolitan In	100
40 shs. Beekman Ins.	25	20 shs. Mer. Fire Ins.	50
20 shs. Mech. & Trad. In	25	20 shs. Irving Fire Ins	25
7 shs. Resolute Ins.	100	40 shs. Grocers' Ins. Co	50
30 shs. King's Co Ins.	20	37 shs. Excelsior In. Co	50
10 shs. Gebhard Ins.	100	10 shs. Com'wealth Ins	100
20 shs. Brevort Ins.	50	25 shs. Wall-street Ins.	20
65 shs. G. W. Marine I.	100	20 shs. Columbia Ins.	50
107 shs. New Ams. Ins.	25	30 shs. Equitable Ins.	35
25 shs. Columbian M. I	100	145,000 shs. Bow Cop. Mines.	

$4,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 Florida Railroad 8 per cent. Freeland bonds.
$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st mtg. bonds.
$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
5 City of Milwaukie Coupons $175.

Five promissory notes, amounting to $2,706 63, each dated in August, 1859, for 4 months, signed jointly and indorsed by David Austin, Jr., L. Delmonico, Eagle & Hazard and Philo T. Ruggles.

☞ Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st. near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF 107 HARLEM AND UP-TOWN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 60TH-ST.—6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.
ON S. E. COR. 10TH-AV. AND 121ST-ST.—Plot of 7 lots.
ON N. W. COR. 6TH-AV. AND 130TH-ST.—2 lots.
ON 6TH-AV.—8 lots, s. s., bet. 141st and 142d sts.
ON 141ST-ST.—4 lots, n. s., adjoining above.
ON 142D-ST.—6 lots s. s., adjoining above, in rear.
ON BROADWAY—8 lots, s. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 11TH-AV.—16 lots, e. and w. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 187TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
ON 187TH-ST.—23 lots, n. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH-ST.—23 lots, s. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH ST.—2 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.

The above property embraces many choice and desirable lots, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, TITLE PERFECT and TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY CHOICE HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 6th av.—1 lot W. S. 25th, near 132d st.
On 6th-av.—2 lots S. and N. W. cor. 137th and 138th sts.
On 7th-av.—4 lots E. S., adj., and n. S. E. c. 135th-st.
On 132d-st.—2 lots N. S., 435 feet W. 5th-av.
On 135th-st.—1 lot S. side, 285 feet W. 5th-av.
On 136th-st.—14 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 137th-st.—6 lots N. and S. S., bet. 6th and 7th avs.
On 138th-st.—3 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 7th avs.
On 139th-st.—11 lots N. and S. S., bet. 5th and 6th avs.
On 144th-st.—6 lots S. S., between 5th and 6th avs.

These lots are as desirable as any in market for investment.

The sale will be positive and terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DOMINICK, CLARKE, AND BAXTER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM OSBORN, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

GREENWICH-ST.—The unexpired lease of four years from March, 1859 (with covenants of renewal of 21 years, or buildings to be paid for,) of premises Nos. 232, 232½, and 234 Greenwich-st., together with the three-story brick houses thereon. Lots 42 by 75 feet; ground rent $650.

DOMINICK AND CLARKE STS.—The unexpired Trinity Church lease of 19 years from May 1, 1859, of premises northwest corner of Dominick and Clarke sts., known as No 3 Dominick-st., and Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., together with the two-story brick front houses thereon. Lot 50 by 75; ground rent $550.

BAXTER-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, in fee, No. 150 Baxter-st. House 22 by 25; lot 25.3 front, 26.3 rear, 65 on northerly side, and 69 on southerly side.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 181 Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in satin and brocatel, rosewood piano, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, sofas, tête-à-tête, chairs, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables and chairs, &c., mostly made by Baudouine; royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues previous to the sale at the office of Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, cigars, &c., comprising a very valuable and choice lot, most of which have been in our possession for years, and now to be sold, viz., brandies, Maderias, port, sherry, Irish and scotch whisky, gin, rum, bourbon whisky, cherry brandy, malmsey wine, cigars, imported, &c., &c., without reserve, to close consignments. Also, Crowley's, Sayer's golden sherry, Hennessy brandy, Sillery Mousseux champagne, old Montillado pale sherry, Birault brandy, &c. Fine old Havana cigars, Española, Orama Rosa, Figaro, El Palacio, Portagas, Azucena and other favorite brands. Sale without reserve.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SOLID MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 60 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the entire handsome household furniture of a family leaving the City, consisting in part of solid mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, in hair-cloth, rosewood piano, marble-top bureaus, pier tables, sofas, rocking chairs, French bedsteads, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, China ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, without reserve. Catalogues previous to the sale, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 9 Nassau-st., and at No. 1,078 Broadway.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., an assortment of hardware and cutlery embracing Sorby & Sons' and Ashton & Jackson's gauges, mortice and socket chisels; also, 200 Dixon's spoke shaves (box and beach wood;) also, 27 double-barreled English guns; also, 600 gross lead pencils, assorted; also, 150 egg and globe lanterns, sleigh bells on straps and dozens, axes and hatchets; also, Marsh & Bro. fine pocket knives; also, an invoice of Elliott & Gilbert's fine razors on cards and in dozens, &c., &c. Terms cash; current funds.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, &c., of a family breaking up; sofas, rocking and other chairs, centre, dining, and tea-tables, pier glass, tapestry and other carpets, in great variety, oil cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble-top dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet, china, glassware, wardrobes, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 West 32d st., all the furniture contained in said house, piano, carpets, &c. All new last May, and made by best makers. Sale positive, as the owner leaves for Europe.

P. N. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic Auction, by P. N. WILKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 136 Church-st., the sheet stock damaged by the late fire at No. 6 Spruce-st. Paper dealers will please attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.

BILLIARDS.

L. DECKER WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO his friends and customers that in consequence of being burned out at No. 90 Ann-st., he has taken lofts at No. 139 Fulton-st., where he will manufacture billiard tables as good as usual, and better if possible. Extra hands will be put on in order to fill all orders promptly, and will return to the old stand as soon as it can be rebuilt.
L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 139 Fulton-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID TABLES, WITH MARble beds, for sale at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Orders by mail attended to, and old tables re-cushioned.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State,

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARTIES IN search of chamber furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled and solid walnut suites. Also paillasses and mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-sole'd Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE
and Basement No. 599 Broadway.
Apply on the premises
for two weeks.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A very valuable farm of 171 acres, within two hours' ride of New-York by railroad, near the station and a steamboat landing. It has good buildings, is well fenced, well watered and has plenty of fruit. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, who has been on the farm.
ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-street, Room No. 4.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON-SQUARE PROPERTY.—FOR sale on Beach-st., fronting St. John's-square, an extra wide house and lot by 100 feet deep, carrying the pro rata right in fee to the Park when sold—as it is thought it soon will be. Those seeking investment will find in this a desirable property. $12,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS, NORTH SIDE 83d-st., commencing 175 feet west of 3d-av.; the street has gas and Croton, is curbed, guttered, and paved; sidewalks flagged; the lots are ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded by a good class of buildings. Apply to JOHN C. PARKER, on the premises, or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 5 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick-front house and two additions, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, situated below 5th-st., near the East River. The lease to run nine years from the first of next May; also a 40 horse engine and boiler, now running, belting and shafting throughout the building, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City; a splendid place for a sewing machine manufacturer. Inquire at No. 381 8th-st., East River.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS his house for sale, built by himself regardless of expense, 25x60, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., near Madison park; parties wanting a complete house can seldom find such an opportunity. Possession at an early day. Price $25,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 528 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn, occupied by owner and in excellent condition, with all modern improvements; will be sold or exchanged for a genteel country seat near the City. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house in East 18th-st., near Union-square; the house is in complete order, and would be an excellent situation for a physician or dentist; terms very moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD AND valuable lots in the City of Buffalo; also, a Western farm of 160 acres, situated in Wisconsin, will be sold or exchanged for merchandise, or a house in the City, or a country seat near the City. Address STRANGER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 215 West 32d st.; lot 20x100; house in complete order, papered and frescoed throughout; a very pleasant neighborhood, and a very desirable house at a moderate price. Apply to RAYMOND & CO., No. 536 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

WESTERN LANDS.—SEVERAL HUNDRED acres of fine farming land in Howard County, Iowa, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise. Title perfect. Address LAND, Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT, AND FOUR-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. containing all the modern improvement. Price $11,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses on south side 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK.—LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER of 60th-st. and 5th av., 25 by 100, for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE.—A LOT 25 by 100 feet, on 61th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be sold low. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A PROductive manufacturing property, now but partly occupied. The present tenant will supply steam-power to the part now vacant. To those wanting room and steam-power, this will be desirable and economical. Part payment would be taken in other property. Address FACTORY, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS RECEIVES INTO her family young ladies who have finished their school education, but who wish to pass a few months in New-York for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; references given and required. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO 346 BROADWAY.—A practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent instructors, and teachers with positions. References: Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D. Superior teachers of music wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residence. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO make an engagement as daily governess, or would accept a situation in a family where her time would not be entirely occupied. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, and the English branches. She wishes also, for an advanced pupil in French to join another young lady. Apply to Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN'S Book-Store, No. 763 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TEACHING IN A private family, has leisure for a few more pupils. Teaches the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, &c. Can give the best testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address, for one week, TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY COMPETENT to teach English, French and music, would be glad to instruct a few children daily in some private family in Brooklyn. Best of City references. Address S., Box No. 3,275 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winganghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 135 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE ELIGIBLE NORTHWEST CORner of Broadway and Broome-st., known as No. 489 Broadway and No. 444 Broome-st.; 21 years' lease will be given, if properly improved. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A RESTAURANT OR BUSIness, the spacious basement, with boxes, bar, &c., also front and corner room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 179 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL THE 1st of April, at a rent of $100 a month; the best of references and security given. Address Box No. 1,129 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE persons, part of a nice house up town. Apply at No. 554 Broadway, 1st loft, clothing room.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 203 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.

MARY POST, Executrix.
s8-law6m Th JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.

JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE, Administrators.
JAMES S. BAILEY,
o27-law6mTh* EDWARD A. TUTTLE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
o6-law6mTh* SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL, Building Committee.
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
No. 65 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces, accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.
REFERENCES.
Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.—A party in St. Louis desires to arrange with another in New-York, for the purchase of time bills in the former to be sold in the latter place, on joint account. A large capital will be necessary, and a party not having it need not communicate. Address "Exchange," care P. O. Box No. 1,373, St Louis.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.
For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860. }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
Dec. 30, 1859. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., }
Dec. 28, 1859. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
I. A. ALFORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by
EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. on sums to $1,000, and FOUR (4) PER CENT. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND—After placing Two per cent. of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a pro rata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9. J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

78,000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $200,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859. }
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, }
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
P. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 20, 1859. }
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. Co., }
Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st. }
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, }
JOHN MCLEAN, } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 438 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sect'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 24 to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, which fell due on the 1st instant, will please call at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. in relation to the proposed extension of the payment of the same.

$15,000.—WANTED TO BORROW $15,000 on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for 5 years, on improved property in this City worth double the amount; title perfect; bondsman first-rate; no commission paid. Address STERLING & THAYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

$5,000.—WANTED.—BOND AND MORTGAGE on brown stone house and lot worth $11,000, on 100-foot street, near Broadway; no brokerage. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 321 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS WANTED BY E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 38 William st., Merchants' Exchange.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
Dec. 12, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. Co., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860.
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. on and after the 16th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., }
New-York, Jan. 5, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 Wall-st. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed till the 12th inst.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of (8) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. Co., }
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. }
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1860.—THE Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have, this day, declared a dividend at the rate of Seven per Cent per annum for the last six months on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the stockholders, registered at the New-York Agency, (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.—The Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESPECTABLE OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $20,000—An old, well-established and profitable commercial and manufacturing concern, in the lower part of this City, would take another partner, of unexceptionable character and business capacity, with not less than $10,000. Communications will be regarded confidentially and treated courteously. Address, with real name and particulars, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE ADVERTISER being engaged in two branches of business is obliged from recent changes, to give up one of them. He therefore offers a person having from $1,500 to $2,000 a business in the fancy goods line that is both respectable, safe and profitable. Address, with true name, B. A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp.)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

A PAPER ROUTE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap. Apply to JAMES GILLEN, at the *Times* office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent: To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y.,
Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass.,
Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn.,
Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y.,
Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill.,
William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa,
Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas,
Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio,
Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof:
Being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.
[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. Simpson, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank; 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL........................$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,

GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	A. R. Eno,	D. Alonzo Cushman,
Alve E. Laing,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
Eff'm Townsend,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Chas. E. Swords,	Samuel Willets,	Sylvester H. Ward,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	J. S. Boyd,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Smull,	Henry S. Leverich,
Leon. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	Lawrence Turnure,
Silas Bronson,	Geo. A. Townsend,	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES, and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKEYS, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

WANTED—400 CRATES, IMMEDIATELY, FOR which a liberal price will be given. Apply at No. 30 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$110
Second Cabin Passage........................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The James River being now free from ice, the steamers YORKTOWN and JAMESTOWN will resume their former days for leaving here. The YORKTOWN will receive freight every FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The JAMESTOWN will receive freight every TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and leave at 3 o'clock WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; City Point, eight cents, and Richmond, ten cents. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburgh and Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida *via* Savannah, Ga.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GUS. AUTENREITH & CO., is this day dissolved, H. MEININGER having withdrawn therefrom. GUSTAVUS AUTENREITH is authorized to collect all the debts and close up the affairs of the late firm.
GUST. AUTENREITH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860. H. MEININGER.
The business of manufacturing all kinds of plain and fancy wood boxes, &c., will be continued by the subscriber, at No. 87 Eldridge-st.
GUSTAVUS AUTENREITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.
The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
JAN. 9. S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, Chairman,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.
Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

100 MEN CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES selling A. BROWER'S Patent Composition, warranted to make boots and shoes perfectly waterproof; will keep so, and last half as long again. What every one ought to have. A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday.)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.
Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman)....Mr. Sloan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army)........Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer)........Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau)........Mr. Blake
Servant........Mr. Oliver
Josephine........Mrs. Hoey
Elise........Mrs. Sloan
Madame Phillipeau........Mrs. Vernon
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
Terence O'Grady........Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb........Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane........Mr. Moore
George Lane........Mr. Floyd
John........Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Capsicomb........Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Lump........Mrs. Reeves
Mary Capsicomb........Miss. Pyne
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
SATURDAY EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
To conclude each evening with
THE IRISH POST.
Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box book open in advance.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

MR. WALLACK
Begs to state in reply to the numerous letters of inquiry he receives as to the probable time for the production of the new play called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
That the vast and increasing attraction of the Comedy of
A HUSBAND
TO
ORDER,
Makes it to his interest to continue the same performance for some time to come.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS,
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
FROM THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
ENTITLED
THE RED RANGER;
THE RED RANGER;
THE RED RANGER;
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
AND
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
CHARACTERS REPRESENTED.

Robert Renshaw	Mr. Grace	Tarbox	Mr. Anderson
Rah-Pa-Naugh	Mr. Taylor	Lapham	Mr. Chapman
Zephaniah	Mr. Hadaway	Gordon	Mr. Cunningham
Norman	Mr. De Forest	Murgill	Mr. Chapman
Kendrick	Mr. Everett	Hoggart	Mr. Anderson
Mack Graham	Mr. Jamison	Thos. Goss	Mr. Cunningham
John Clarkson	Mr. France	Dora	Mrs. Prior
Abner	Miss Hampton	Betsy Smith	Miss Allford
Witherton	Mr. Bridgman	Mrs. Renshaw	Mrs. Howard
Sol Gourney	Mr. Beane	Margaret	Miss Le Brun
Harry Latham	Miss Walby	Esther	Miss Eldridge

MASTER CARLO FERRATI,
Only 10 years of age,
Who will make, in full view of the spectators, a
DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE!
FROM THE
STAGE
To the roof of the Lecture Room. This extraordinary feat can be witnessed without the least apprehension, as the self-possession and grace of this intrepid young artist are equally astonishing.
WAX FIGURE OF OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN; two SPEARS from Harper's Ferry; LINK of the SHACKLES that were cut by COPPIC and COOK; Autograph LETTER from JOHN BROWN; a LIVING MARBLED SEAL, and two KANGAROOS. Can all be seen, together with the 500,000 curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
First appearance in America.
ASTLEY'S TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK.
Grand opening of the great European Troupe,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1860.
The proprietor, in offering to the public of New-York his troupe of young and talented artists, begs to assure those who honor him with their patronage that the entertainments he proposes to give will be in every respect of the very highest class known in the equestrian profession. The performers brought out by him to this country—many of whom are of world-wide celebrity—have been selected from the elite of the principal European companies, including the strength of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, of which he was the late proprietor. The horses are the most beautiful and thoroughly trained in their art; the troupe of Shetland and Welsh Ponies the most intelligent and diminutive ever introduced in the circle. These, together with his immense wardrobe, properties and trappings—magic ring, an improvement above all price—the colossal and gorgeously decorated chariots, and other costly paraphernalia, have been brought out in successive steamers, at an almost incredible outlay, and, happily, with but trifling loss.
The proprietor flatters himself that the public will take in consideration the magnitude of his enterprise, and the many difficulties to be overcome in order to secure its successful consummation; and he also dares hope that the well earned fame of his father, Thomas Cook, who preceded him, and whose earliest triumphs were in the City of New-York, some twenty-five years ago, and upon whose model the present troupe is organized, may not be forgotten by the admirers of equestrian skill, and that his efforts to produce novelty, blended with refined art and magnificence, may be duly appreciated. WILLIAM COOK.
Prices restored to their original standard of 50 cents to all parts of the house. Orchestra seats, now the best in the house, $1 Private boxes, $5. Box book open for securing orchestra seats and private boxes.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9 and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.
GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.
Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.
Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.
Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.
The great skating-match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN........Sole Lessee and Proprietor
T. W. MEIGHAN........Acting Manager
First night of the Fairy Star Sisters.
ADA AND EMMA WEBB.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1860,
To commence with a new local drama,
BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
GRAND CONCERT, with Piano Solos, by Mr. WALTER RALYEA.
To be followed by WOMAN'S WHIMS.
To conclude with THE RENDEZVOUS.

REMARKABLE!
STORMY WEATHER
Or
FINE WEATHER,
EQUALLY
GREAT HOUSES
AT WALLACK'S, TO SEE
A HUSBAND
TO
ORDER,
And
IRISH POST.
Wallack's Box-book open ten days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards Pumas, Zebras, Lamas, Bears Catamounts, Wolves, Tiger Cats, Hyenas, Civet, Ichneumons, and birds of every description, and animals of every variety and species. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
TONY PASTOR'S
BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.
A great entertainment.
Fifty performers in the Ring.
A FULL CIRCUS.
The best Riders in the country.
Three Clowns. Lots of volunteers.
Plenty of fun. Second night of the great rider T. NEVILLE. Come early.

AMUSEMENTS

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
ONLY TWO DAYS LONGER—THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, Senor OLIVEIRA, and LOVE'S LABOR LOST.
Seats 50 cents and 25 cents, at music stores and ticket office.
The Draytons appear at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, 30th inst.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
LAST READING BUT TWO
At Hope Chapel, at 8 o'clock.
Principal scenes from Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS,
in which MRS. VANDENHOFF will read the characters of Lydia and Mrs. Malaprop.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
TO-MORROW EVENING—As you Like It and Bardell vs. Pickwick.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 12,
The performances will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
To be succeeded by
HARRY BURNHAM.
In preparation, a Drama of intense interest, entitled
HALVEI, THE UNKNOWN.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt.
a $45, $50 $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av. Improved new scale seven-octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175: rosewood "Chickering," at $125.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $35 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—A TWO-bank Organ, of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of exceedingly fine tone and happy combination. About two years in use. Full particulars given, and an opportunity furnished for trial, by calling at No. 20 University-place, New-York. Inquiry may also be made of Mr. STEWART, organ-builder, No. 469 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

$170. PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A large round corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame piano, nearly new, $170. One, 6½ octaves, for $150. A new Melodeon, $50.
J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store.
No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TONED ROSEWOOD round cornered Pianoforte; has scolloped keys, a fine touch and made in the best manner; is entirely new and will be sold for $250. Can be seen at No. 177 West 30th-st., cor. 8th avenue, first floor.

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN A Protestant choir, by a tenor. Address Room No. 17, Union Theological Seminary.

LECTURES.

R. M. A.
J. STANLEY GRIMES'
LECTURE,
BEFORE THE
KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION!
AT
CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1860,
At 8 o'clock upon the subject of
"GEONOMY!"
A new and interesting Theory, concerning the Physical Structure of the Earth and the formation of the Oceans, Continents, Mountains, Lakes and Coal Beds,
ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAMS, MAPS, &c.

LECTURE,
BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, OF NEW-YORK,
IN THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Hugh Miller.*
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING
LECTURES, AT
DR. VAN ZANT'S CHURCH,
9th-st., one door from Broadway.
Rev. J. S. DEIHL, A. M.,
will lecture on SOLOMON'S TEMPLE and the HOLY LAND EVERY EVENING during the week.
The magnificent model of
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE
is still on exhibition, and is the admiration of all. Sabbath and Day Schools can visit it in the AFTERNOON.
Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The second of a course of eight lectures will be delivered by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*Whitfield.* Doors open at 7, lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; course tickets, $1. S. GRISWOLD, M. D.,
A. F. DOW, Sec. Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DR. SCUDDER IN BROOKLYN.
Rev. Dr. SCUDDER gives the second Lecture of his India Course at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Tickets for the Course—gentlemen, $1; ladies' or pupils' tickets, 50 cents; single tickets, 50 cents. Doors open precisely at ; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON,"
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway. Admission free.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Seizure of a Spanish Steamer.—District Attorney Roosevelt, yesterday morning, received a communication from Francisco Stoughton, the Spanish Consul in this City, inclosing copies of a remonstrance which had been addressed him by Captain Juan M. [illegible], of the steamer *Pajaro del Oceano*, (Ocean Bird,) stating the circumstances of an alleged seizure of his vessel. He says that Capt. John Graham, on Monday night, boarded the vessel with a number of armed men, and afterwards removed portions of her machinery. The Spanish Consul in his communication condemns the transaction as piratical, and urges that prompt measures for redress should be adopted. The trouble is said to have originated in the recent suit of Graham *vs.* Meyer, which was tried in the United States District Court, to determine the validity of the sale of four steamships, of which the vessel in question was one. Capt. Graham, who gained the suit, did not give the Marshal the necessary indemnification bond, and the latter therefore refused to execute the process, and Capt. Graham has thus taken the matter into his own hands.

Dr. Foy's Lecture.—Dr. Foy last evening gave a lecture on *Man*, at the Cooper Institute. He commenced by referring to the researches of Champollion and others in Egypt, where had been found, in the Temple of Karnak and elsewhere, corroboration of the truths of the Bible. In the temple of man's body, as in Holy Scripture, he found corroborative proof that "God is love." He proceeded to describe man chemically and mechanically, and showed how he differed from all other animals. He described the various organs and their uses, all which demonstrated the beneficence of the Creator. His love was also shown in the instincts of the animal creation, as well as in all his works. His subject was illustrated by reference to the human skeleton, and to models of the heart, lungs, &c.

Geonomy.—Prof. J. Stanley Grimes delivers a lecture, this evening, before the Kane Monument Association, at Clinton Hall, upon the subject of Geonomy, in which he will unfold a new and interesting theory concerning the physical structure of the earth, and the original formation of the oceans, continents, mountains, lakes, volcanoes and coal beds, illustrated by diagrams, &c. The lecturer claims to have made discoveries of a most extraordinary character concerning the relations of the ocean currents to the forms of the continents, which, if confirmed, will produce as great a revolution in geographical science as the discovery of the law of gravitation did in Astronomy.

A New Counterfeit.—At an early hour last evening a telegraphic message was received at the Police Headquarters from the Eighteenth Precinct Station, stating that a new and well-executed $2 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Kent, Ludingtonville, N. Y., had been passed in that locality. Immediately the fact was announced at all the Police-stations, and during the evening the following arrests were made for passing the bogus bills: Andrew Ruby, John Donohue and John Bray, in the Eighteenth Ward; Thomas Cooper, H. Smith and S. Phillips, in the Sixth Ward; Thomas Hart, in the Tenth Ward; George Windecker, in the Seventeenth Ward. The vignette of the bill is a group of men cutting down a tree, a female figure on the right-hand corner, the State coat-of-arms on the left-hand corner, and the figure "2" on either end. The bill is printed on rather coarse paper, but the engraving is well executed, and no doubt many of them were passed before the Police notified the shopkeepers.

The Fire Department.—The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department held a special meeting last evening, at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-st. There was a full attendance. Several reports were passed upon, but possessing no public interest. An exciting discussion grew out of a report presented by a committee appointed to investigate a charge of accepting a bribe, preferred against Enoch Smith, one of the Fire Wardens. The report set forth that Mr. Smith received $10 for stopping a suit commenced against a down-town firm, for alleged violation of the fire laws. A resolution of censure against Mr. Smith failed, however, to pass. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws of the Board, when an adjournment took place till the next regular meeting.

Affairs on the Hudson.—The ice in the Hudson River is fast disappearing, and if the mild weather contiues two or three days longer, it will probably be opened to Albany. From Sing Sing to Peekskill crossing is very dangerous, and from the latter village to Garrison's the river is free from ice in several places. Above that point to Poughkeepsie, the ice is covered with water. The ferry-boat which runs between Fishkill and Newburgh crossed on Tuesday, and has since continued to meet every train. Within the last two or three days, a number of horses have broken through the ice between Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, and four or five have been drowned.

Funeral of Lieut. G. W. May.—The funeral of Lieut. George Washington May, who died on Saturday last, took place yesterday. The services were held in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Twenty-first-street near Sixth-avenue, and the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery by the relatives and friends of the deceased, together with the Scott Life Guard. The deceased was a Lieutenant in the United States Army during the Mexican war, and distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Cerro Gordo and Monterey, and at Vera Cruz. He had suffered severely from illness for six months prior to his death.

A Suspected Murderer.—Martin Toole, a butcher boy, seventeen years of age, was apprehended on Tuesday evening, at the saloon of Doremus & Bush, in the Bowery, near Fourth-street. He is believed to have struck Mr. Geo. W. Church on the head with a cart-rung, during a fight which occurred on the 2d inst., in Jane-street, inflicting an injury which last Sunday resulted fatally. The prisoner had made preparations to depart for Savannah yesterday morning. The further investigation of the matter will be resumed in a day or two by Coroner Jackman.

Republican Central Committee.—The meeting of the Republican Central Committee, to re-organize for the year to come, was held last evening. Mr. E. Delafield Smith was chosen temporary Chairman, and Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., and H. F. Cleveland, temporary Secretaries. There were three contested Wards, viz.: the Sixth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth. These were each referred to a Committee of three, with instructions to inquire into the facts, and report at the next meeting. They then adjourned to the 20th inst.

Fires.

IN A GROCERY.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, a fire occurred on the first floor of the building No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, occupied as a grocery store by Mrs. Catharine McKeever. The stock and fixtures of the store, valued at $300, were destroyed; insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. Thomas Raywood, the owner of the building, occupied the second floor, and estimates the damage to his furniture at $300, and the injury done the store itself at $400. This loss is fully covered by insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CARELESSNESS OF A CHILD.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a child accidentally set fire to some bed clothing in the dwelling No. 34 Willett-street, and a damage of $100 was sustained before the flames were extinguished.

Coroners' Inquests.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler.—A Lad Fatally Scalded.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Jackman, at No. 377 Ninth-street, upon the body of Charles Garbe, a lad, 16 years of age, who was fatally scalded on Tuesday morning, by the explosion of a steam-boiler in the ship-joiners' establishment of Mr. D. J. Youngs, No. 388 Ninth-street. William Welsh, the engineer, testified that deceased was engaged about a month ago to make the fire under the boiler; on the morning of the explosion witness, on going into the engine-room, perceived a dense smoke, and found the floor covered with water to the depth of four or five inches; calling for deceased, and receiving no answer, he went to the opposite side of the street, where the lad resided, and there learned that he had been scalded by the explosion of the boiler. Witness had been an engineer thirteen years, and, having thoroughly examined the boiler, had no doubt the explosion resulted from the breaking of one or two of the pins which secured the braces by which the arch or crown of the boiler was supported, the pressure of the steam on the weak spot having been more than it could sustain. About four weeks ago the boiler was thoroughly overhauled, and six defective brace-pins had been replaced with new ones, the remainder appearing to be perfect. It was the custom of witness to leave four solid cocks of water in the boiler at night, and it was in that condition on the night of the accident. During the day three solid cocks were always kept on. The ball, he found, had been set at 90 pounds on the safety-valve at the time of the explosion, but whether steam was blowing off or not, when it occurred, he was unable to state. Messrs. Jeronimus S. Underhill, James Osborn and William Johnson, all practical engineers, coincided in the opinion that the boiler was well made and in nearly as good condition as when new, and that the accident was one that could not have been foreseen. The jury, upon these statements, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from scalds accidentally received, and exonerated all parties from blame. The boiler was an upright one, of Boorman's patent, and had been in use seven or eight years.

Burned to Death.—Margaret McAuliffe, a washerwoman 50 years of age, who resided at No. 19 Morton-street, was yesterday found dead upon the floor of her apartment, with one side of her body dreadfully burned, and her face mutilated as if it had been gnawed by rats. The body was much decomposed, and a space of about three feet square was burnt in the floor. The deceased had been missing since the 1st inst., and her prolonged absence so excited the apprehension of her neighbors that the door of her room was forced, and the body was found in the position described. Evidence taken by Coroner O'Keefe showed that the woman was of intemperate habits. It is believed that she set fire to her clothing while intoxicated, as a bottle partly filled with gin was found upon her table.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1860—THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN.

The Board of Education for 1860 met last evening, to organize and elect Committees.

Mr. James M. Tuthill was called the Chair, and Mr. A. H. Green moved that the Board proceed to ballot for President. The motion was carried; and on the first ballot Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, of the Eighteenth Ward, received 22 votes; Mr. John Davenport, 16 votes, and Mr. A. H. Green, 1 vote. Mr. Curtis was declared elected, and on motion of Mr. Davenport the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Curtis was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Davenport and Green, and he then thanked the Board for the honor conferred upon him, referred to the great responsibility that rested upon the Board, in the care of 269 schools under its charge, and expressed the belief that the interests of the schools would receive proper attention from the members individually and collectively.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Board then proceeded to the election of a Clerk. On the first ballot, Mr. Thomas Boese received 40 votes, and was declared elected.

Mr. Green reminded the Board that there had not been a Commissioner returned from the Nineteenth Ward, the election there having resulted in a tie. He read a communication from the School Officers of that Ward, to the effect that at a meeting of that body, a majority had agreed to nominate Mr. Denis McCarty to fill the vacancy, and moved that the Board proceed to elect Mr. McCarty.

After some remarks, the subject was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Similar communications, received from the Fourth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards, were referred to the same Committee.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Standing Committees for the year, with the following result:

For Executive Committee on Free Academy—James M. Tuthill, Andrew H. Green, James Fairman, Andrew V. Stout, Hubbard G. Stone, Hugh G. Crozier, Charles McCay.

For Executive Committee on Normal School—Wm. R. Stafford, John O'Keefe, James W. Farr, Nelson J. Waterbury, Joseph McGuire, Joel W. Mason, H. H. Gregory.

For Executive Committee on Evening Schools—John R. Lydecker, Terence Farley, Andrew L. Byrne, Daniel Slote, Chas. E. Gildersleve, Jared A. Timpson, James Marriner.

For Finance Committee—Robert O. Glover, William Tucker, James Watson, David H. Gildersleeve, Daniel Coger.

After the above Committees had been elected, the members drew for seats, and then Mr. Waterbury offered the following resolution:

Whereas, By the provisions of the by-law adopted by this Board on the 15th day of June last, relative to reading the Bible in the Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, it is not made the duty of the teachers to perform the service prescribed thereby; therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Clerk are hereby authorized to sign warrants for the payment of salaries of teachers, notwithstanding any alleged non-compliance with that by-law by them.

Mr. Tucker moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, 20 to 21.

Mr. Waterbury moved the previous question.

Mr. Tucker moved to lay that motion on the table.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, believing that a motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table irregular.

Mr. Tucker appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was not sustained.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 20 to 21, as was a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Farr thought the resolution out of order, as, according to the rules, all resolutions changing any rule or ordinance of the Board should be reported on by a committee before any action could be taken.

Mr. Green thought the objection came too late.

Mr. Stafford claimed that the resolution was not properly before the Board, as it did not come up in the regular order of business.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken, and the Chair was sustained by a vote of 21 to 20.

Mr. Davenport moved to adjourn. Carried—21 to 19.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR REGULATING AND PAVING STREETS.

Proposals were opened at the Street Department yesterday, and contracts awarded as follows:

Regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Contract awarded to Cornelius Smith, at $11,232. Sureties, Messrs. Bartlett and Andrew J. Smith, in the sum of $10,000 each. The work to be completed in one year.

Regulating, &c., Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues. Contract awarded to Jeremiah D. Moore, at $2,712 16. To be completed in 20 days.

Filling sunken lots, &c., between One Hundred and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, Manhattan-street, Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River Railroad. Contract awarded to Cornelius Smith, at $1,718. To be completed in 90 days.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Little business was transacted yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration. The application of the parents of a child named Augusta Lindsted, a deaf-mute, to be placed in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was denied, the Commissioners declining to incur expense in the present state of the treasury. The week's statement showed that 873 emigrants had arrived since the last report, and that $1,068 had been received for commutations. The amount overdrawn was $10,585 16.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Another Mysterious Case.—One week ago last Saturday, a man named McNamara, residing at No. 202 Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, took a gun and went into Tiffany-place, just at the rear of his residence, for the purpose of killing a dog, which had bitten one of his children. Several hours after this he was brought home in an insensible condition by members of the family owning the dog. They stated that McNamara came into their house, and while there he fell upon the stove while in a fit, and injured himself seriously. They had tried several hours to resuscitate him, but had not sent for a physician. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but McNamara was not restored to consciousness before his death, which occurred yesterday. Coroner Horton, upon hearing the particulars of the case, took charge of the body, and last evening a *post mortem* examination was made by Police Surgeon Ball and Dr. Cochrane. They found the vertebrae of the neck broken and a clot of blood in the brain. There were no other indications of violence, and none of disease, except a slight enlargement of the heart. The friends of deceased say that he was temperate and in good health, and never had a fit to their knowledge, and from all the circumstances they were inclined to the belief that his injuries were the result of foul play. The case will be thoroughly investigated to-day by the Coroner.

Shooting.—A man named James Leary was committed for trial by Justice Cornwell, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to kill Heman Hingslage. The complainant keeps a liquor saloon on Hamilton-avenue. A few days ago the accused offered him a counterfeit bill in payment for a glass of liquor. The result was a quarrel, when Leary left the place, but soon returned again with a gun, the contents of which he lodged in one of Hingslage's legs.

Temperance.—The quarterly meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance for Eastern New-York was held last evening at No. 160 Fulton-street. The meeting was well attended, and the quarterly report was submitted by Mr. J. N. Stearns, G. W. P., by which it appears that the Society is in a flourishing condition.

Arrest on a Charge of Administering Poison.—A man and his wife, named Bashire, were brought before Justice Rider yesterday, on a charge of attempting to poison Frederick Wager and his wife. The case will be investigated to-day.

Resigned.—Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, tendered his resignation to the Vestry a few days since. The resignation has been accepted.

Foreign Missions.—Several of the Churches in this City are holding daily meetings, this week, to pray for the success of the Foreign Missionary cause.

Church Robbed.—A burglar entered the Clinton Congregational Church, a few nights ago, and carried away a carpet valued at $50.

Fire.—The alarm of fire, at noon yesterday, was caused by the burning of a small shed near the Naval Hospital.

The Courts.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 99, 48, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 109, 111, 92. Reserved Causes—Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17, 32, 50, 80, 29, 67, 79, 74, 7, 28, 104, 110. City Court—Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

Opera in Havana.—The Havana papers by the *Cahawba* contain enthusiastic accounts of a new tenor who has just made his *début* at the Tacon. Signor Musiani, the gentleman in question, is described as the equal of Tamberlik, if not his superior. He sings the famous *Ut de Poitrine* with ease, and his performance in the "Trovatore" created the greatest sensation ever known there. Mr. Maretzek is very fortunate with his tenors. Only a few weeks ago Signor Errani made a tremendous success and secured a new subscription. With two such male artists and Mesdames Cortesi, Gassier and Phillips, it is not remarkable that Mr. Maretzek is reaping a golden harvest. It is said that this most energetic of all managers will give operas in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston on his return. If the rumor be true we may expect new operas and good singers, and plenty of both.

OUR CITY RAILROADS.

An Argument in Exculpation of the Companies, and their System of Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article in the Times, of the 9th, Mayor Wood's attention is directed to what you are pleased to term "the gross mismanagement of our City Railroads." With a slight tendency to caricature the miseries of travelers, you recite the admitted evils and discomforts attending the crowded state of the cars "at about 6 o'clock of a rainy evening." We will concede that there are other hours of the early morning and evening, and in fair weather, too, when the same inconveniences are suffered by thousands of both sexes. What then? There are other aspects to be observed by those who criticise the managers with such severity. Are the Roads so much in fault after all? and does not this evil properly belong to those troubles of life which are part of our earthly discipline, and for which there is no remedy?

Your argument, and the one often used is, that as the companies have exclusive use of the public streets, they are bound to make the public adequate return for such privileges—and this you say their "*avarice*" denies. What is termed *exclusive* in the use of the public highways, is a misnomer in a certain and important significance. There is a *limit* to the number of cars and stages which can be safely driven through our overcrowded thoroughfares. These streets and avenues are at the same time groaning under the accumulation of private vehicles of all descriptions. Beyond a certain extent, therefore, this "*exclusive*" privilege has no advantage for the companies. We think it can be proved that this limit has been reached. Take the Chatham-street and Bowery routes, and what is their condition during most of the day? The congestion of cars, stages carriages, butchers' carts, and other vehicles is so great that the acme of human patience is daily reached by travelers, and who is the fortunate pedestrian, who is courageous enough to risk the perils of crossings without horror? Shall we further encumber these overcrowded streets?

The longest of the City Horse Railroads is the Third-avenue. Under the faithful and energetic management of Mr. Darling and his associates, the transportation business of this Company is conducted as near perfection as possible, and the executive officers justly enjoy the highest credit. But with all the means and the best *régime* of good administration, Mr. Darling cannot exert superhuman powers. The route of this road extends from Barnum's Museum to Harlem River. There is not in the civilized world another highway so much used for travel. The Road own seven or eight hundred horses, and has from eighty to one hundred cars. These, in continuous line, would reach from the Times Office into the Bowery. This equipment (much larger than any other of the City roads) affords capacity for carrying *forty thousand passengers* daily, and in pleasant weather the average number of daily travelers approximates, to this result. While it is not denied that such a business is highly remunerative to its stockholders, it may be justly said that the advantages afforded by the road, have been to its patrons and real estate owners out of all proportion to the profits of the Company. For the ridiculously small sum of *six* cents, passengers are transported from Harlem Bridge to the City Hall, a distance of eight miles; and for the insignificant amount of *five* cents, the resident of Yorkville has a residence practically within the neighborhood of the Cooper Institute. The benefits to property-owners in the upper part of the Island, incidentally conferred by this Road, are not to be computed by any arithmetical calculations. Now, must this Company, which already has an immense equipment to accommodate its patrons, be required to carry *all these thirty or forty thousand people at once?* If half the inhabitants of New-York must leave their homes between 7 and 9 in the morning, and return from their avocations between 5 and 7 in the evening, the Railroad Companies will not, and ought not to, stipulate to carry them with comfort. On all the Roads, many of the cars are hauled off during several hours of the day, and of course, with the accompaniment of horses and drivers, are for the time entirely unproductive. In the middle of the day—or rather, between the hours of ten and 3 o'clock—there is plenty of vacant space in the cars. But the difficulty lies here: You and I, Mr. Editor, want to leave our Mocha at the same hours with the rest of mankind; and in the evening we all feel together the need of our tea, and the refreshing and cheering influences of home. Now, are we not unreasonably captious if we complain that the roads have not capacity to take us all home at once? All the vehicles which could find passage through our avenues would not suffice to meet the wants and desires of travelers at these early morning and evening hours, without the sacrifice of some comforts. It would be most tyrannical and oppressive to exact from the City roads such an extra outlay for cars and equipment as would be needed for only three or four hours of the day. If our highways were not already burdened with vehicles to the alarming jeopardy of life and limbs, would either His Honor the Mayor or any private citizen make such arbitrary demands?

The feverish haste and eager pulse of our people are more at fault in this matter than the roads. If, Mr. Editor, you will some afternoon make observation from the west window of the Times Office, you will notice that the red cars of the Company I have named are passing up town, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at intervals of only a minute and a-half. The inhabitants of the Bowery, Third-avenue, Yorkville, and Harlem, and they who reside on the many lateral streets, have already filled the cars, which only a few seconds ago left the Astor House. But here come others who are impatient for their firesides, and those domestic sweets which soothe and alleviate their down town burdens. With the full knowledge that seats in the returning cars can be had by a little delay, and a few steps, yet *nine-tenths* of those good people will voluntarily jump upon the already loaded car which is passing them. They know there are no seats, and yet bars and bots will not hinder them from getting on board if there is standing room. This tendency to move in herds prevails in cities almost universally. We all follow the crowd. It is too *rural* for New-Yorkers to be slow and have plenty of elbow-room. Even the pastime of riding must be so intensified as to be made a discomfort, for the sake of supposed or real advantages attending it.

If the alleged charges are good against our City railroads, we are a very meek people. We submit patiently to evils which we endure from other corporations and individuals.

Our *Banks* provide officers and clerks to transact the business of the bank between the hours of 10 and 3. But many a teller is involuntarily idle a considerable part of the early day, because it does not suit the convenience of depositors to hand in their cash until 2 or 3 o'clock. Then often the banks are crowded, the depositors are subjected to delays, and the poor teller is kept until dark balancing his accounts. Now, who in reason will claim that Banks should keep a supernumerary force, that *all* their delaying customers should be waited upon instanter?

And so at the *Post-office*. When the foreign and California mails arrive, it would doubtless be very satisfactory if all could receive their correspondence in about two seconds afterwards. But while Postmaster Fowler's forces are all at work distributing the mail, five hundred men and boys are patiently waiting an hour or two, when they know they can quietly receive their letters a few hours afterwards. Now, must we ask our Uncle Samuel, who promptly meets our ordinary wants, to make extra appropriation for the exceptional requirements of steamer days? It would be asking an unnecessary liberality, and no reasonable man would think of it.

Again, *the knight of the razor* passes many long hours during the week in dreamy suspense, because his tonsorial services are not called in requisition. His customers, with elongated hair and beard, daily pass and repass his humble quarters, intent only on *their* business and not giving *him* a thought. When Saturday night comes, a mass meeting is held on his premises, and all his customers are in a hurry to have their excrescences removed, and themselves made ready for the dignified employments of the Sabbath. But they do not expect to be all waited upon instanter. They are too reasonable to forget that the poor barber, with his sharpened instruments, has been unemployed and awaiting nearly a week their movements. They do not, therefore, leave him in dudgeon, but patiently wait for their turn. To exact from their essential friend the employment of a dozen journeymen to meet the demand of the hour, would grieve his heart and measurably lighten his purse.

No further demonstration is needed to show that the evils complained of in your article have no remedy. If the living masses our City must all swell from their moorings together, and in throngs ebb back together, all the cars, stages, and vehicles in New-York cannot move them without some discomforts and consider-able sacrifice of good temper.

Monday, Jan. 9, 1860. L.

Reform Movements in Baltimore.—The Baltimore *Patriot* understands that several gentlemen of those who have been for some time engaged in preparing the bills which, in the judgment of the law-abiding citizens of Baltimore, are imperatively required to be enacted by the Legislature, went to Annapolis, Jan. 9, for the purpose of presenting to that body the result of their labors, which have been neither few nor light. We learn that a Police law, a new Election law, and a Jury law, have been completed, but are not apprised whether the Registry law is in the same state of forwardness. From the ability and legal information which have been employed on these measures, we expect to find them as nearly perfect in their design and form as the nature of the case will admit. Surrounded by constitutional difficulties, which offered obstructions to direct and simple action at every turn, it required no small degree of care and skill to accomplish the ends proposed. How far this has been accomplished, we shall be better able to say when we have the bills under our observation.

The Memory of Irving.—The Vestry of Christ Church, of Tarrytown, is having a tablet to the memory of Irving prepared, to be placed in some proper part of the edifice in the course of the current month.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A NEW MEASURE FOR CITY RAILROADS.

The Freight Bill in the House.

LEGISLATION FAIRLY IN MOTION.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

In executive session, to-day, the following appointments were sent in by the Governor, and confirmed: For Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Wm. Barnes; Canal Appraiser, Thomas B. Carroll, in place of Mr. Hull, of Steuben, whose time expires. No Harbor Masters or Port Wardens were sent in to-day.

SENATE....Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Petitions were presented for a *Pro Rata* Freight law, and for one to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad.

Mr. Richmond noticed a bill for the levying and collection of damages sustained by the State by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings; also, to amend the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York; also, to amend the act regulating the use of certain slips and wharves in New-York leased to steamboat companies.

Mr. Gardiner offered the following bill:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter to construct or operate any railroad in, upon or along any or either of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, wherever such railroad may commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant and provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation as far as laid, of any railroad now constructed and duly authorized.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with his act are hereby repealed.

Mr. Connolly, in view of the importance of immediate action on the bill, moved its reference to the Committee of the whole Senate.

Mr. McLeod Murphy seconded and supported such reference.

Mr. Manierre moved the reference to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Sessions moved the reference to the Railroad Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Mr. Gardiner moved the reference to the New-York Delegation.

Considerable debate followed, and eventually the bill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, by a vote of 20 to 12, Mr. Manierre promising to give it early consideration.

Mr. Colvin introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes [illegible] proceedings for the recovery of rent and of devised premises.

Also, to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of Common Council and to punish false swearing.

Mr. Fiero, authorizing Notaries Public to perform duties of Commissioners of Deeds.

Executive session with closed doors.

On the opening of the doors,

Mr. Spinola moved a resolution that the Clerk furnish a copy of last year's Red Book to each Senator. Agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Fiero, Ramsey and Spinola on Rules, and Messrs. Ramsey, Hillhouse and Connolly on the petitions relative to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Prosser in the Chair, the Governor's Message was considered. Progress was resorted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Tucker, of New-York, and Mr. Jones, of Kings, were appointed as the additional members of the Committee on Cities and Villages.

On the presentation of a petition for the repeal of the act creating the Board of State Assessors, Mr. Palmer moved that a Committee of five be appointed on such petitions.

Motion lost by a decisive vote.

Mr. Callicott presented petitions for the repeal of the City Court law.

A number of *pro rata* petitions were then presented, Bills amending the Revised Statutes, in relation to security for costs, and amending the General Poor laws, were reported favorably.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Masterson—For a railroad in Grand-street, and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. Webster—For a railroad through Avenue D.

By Mr. O'Rourke—To extend the term of New-York Constables to two years.

The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Flagler, a *Pro Rata* freight bill. The bill is similar in its provisions to the *ProRata* bill of last session. It requires the publication at a certain date, of classified lists of the several grades of property proposed to be transported over any line of railroad, with a full and complete specification of the rate at which each grade or description of property will be carried per ton, per mile. When articles are not classified in any of the said grades, then the price is to be stated at which such unclassified articles will be transported by the car-load, barrel, package, or other known quantity. The price to be charged for loading, handling, delivering, &c., is also to be set forth, and is limited to a certain percentage by the act. Every railroad is required to convey any property from any one station to any other station on its line at the same rate per ton or other measure or quantity per mile, as is charged for through freight. No article of property conveyed on any railroad is to be charged for at a price for transportation exceeding double the rate that is charged per ton per mile upon the lowest article named in the tariff list, except it be coal or ore. The same price for receiving, loading, handling, &c., shall be charged on way as on through freight, and no railroad is to give to one station on its line any more or better facilities for receiving or dispatching freight than is given to any other station thereon. A plain list of freight tariff is to be kept conspicuously at every depôt and freight house and station, and when such list has been filed with the Auditor, no alteration is to be made therein within thirty days, nor is any increase over the tariff first adopted, exceeding twenty-five per cent., to be imposed during twelve months. The bill is more carefully guarded than that of last year against evasion, and every provision against its violation is made as stringent as possible.

By Mr. Jeffords, to increase the fees of Grand and Petit Jurors in Courts of Record to $1 50 per day, with traveling fees as at present.

By Mr. Varran, to legalize the action of the New-York Common Council relating to the grading of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

By Mr. Finch, to repeal the act abolishing tolls on railroads.

Mr. Gibbs called up the resolution granting the use of the Assembly Chamber for the Union meeting on Thursday evening.

Mr. Gibbs was aware of the rule which forbids the use of the Assembly Chamber for public meetings, and he approved of the rule. But this was an extraordinary case, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted. The meeting will probably be too large for the main hall, and the Chamber will be necessary. He hoped the unanimous consent would be given, so that it will be seen that this House appreciates and approves the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. Flagler saw no reason for an extended discussion of this resolution. His objection to opening the chamber for public meetings has no reference to the meeting now proposed. The chamber is for legislative purposes, and a promiscuous crowd introduced into it will result in great inconvenience. If this application is granted, scores of others will be made; and he knew of no other way of dealing with these applications except to refuse them on the start. In regard to this meeting, the large open Hall would be sufficient, and he would be willing to grant its use; but he could not consent to the use of this Chamber for any promiscuous meeting purpose.

Mr. Gibbs—The citizens of Albany have always had the use of the outer Hall, for any meeting. To grant them that would be no compliment. They want that Hall and the Assembly Chamber also—not to destroy this Chamber, but for a holier purpose—to vindicate the laws of the Union and of the State. He wanted, and hoped for, the unanimous consent of the House to this resolution.

Mr. Flagler's amendment was adopted—68 to 36: and, thus amended, the resolution was adopted.

The Governor's Message was next considered. After some active partisan discussion, the Assembly adjourned.

Our Albany Correspondence.

CITY RAILROADS—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—LEGALIZING THE ACTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—PRO RATA—INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT—EXECUTIVE SESSION—UNION-SAVING MEETINGS, ETC., ETC.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

We had the first premonition of City Railroads, to-day, in a bill introduced by Senator Gardiner, prohibiting the laying of any railroad track in any city, upon authority granted by any municipal body. This was asked to be referred directly to the Committee of the Whole, but a counter motion to refer to the Committee of Cities and Villages pervailed, on a call of the Ayes and Nays—Ayes 20, Nays 12—a full Senate.

Senator Kelly gave notice of a bill which interests all the men, women and children of New-York, present and prospective. He proposes to legalize all the acts—legal and illegal—done and performed by the Common Council of your City during the years 1856, '57, '58 and '59. Think of such a wholesale indorsement of the City-Hall machine and calculate, if you can, the innumerable "niggers in the fence" that it would make white. Senator Kelly also proposes to amend the Port laws so that the Common Council may exclude the steamboats from the down-town slips, and thereby force them up where "the price of lots need to be riz," as I heard an advocate of the measure express himself.

Woman's Rights find a champion in Senator Montgomery, who proposes a bill to secure to married females possession and control of their own property—and the right to demand and to receive wages earned and due them. Thousands have wondered why these just and righteous provisions are every year defeated in the Legislature, and I wonder among the rest, notwithstanding I look on and see it done. Why it is done, Senator Montgomery should find out, and lend his energies to the counteraction of the malign influence. Otherwise his proposition will not reach the Executive Chamber.

Senator Richmond is after the Staten Islanders. He proposes a bill to obtain remuneration for the public property destroyed by incendiaries, where they can be traced to riotous assemblies. Dr. R. H. Thompson, whilom Health Officer at Quarantine, has an interest in the same proposition, and I presume the bill of Mr. Richmond is broad enough to cover his claim. Last year a similar measure was almost through, and perhaps would have passed, had not one of its friends, who desired to get rid of an unpleasant rider, moved to lay *that* on the table, never dreaming that it took with it his pet project. In two minutes he found ou his mistake—but the wheel of legislation was then revolving too rapidly to venture upon a reverse motion. I doubt now, whether this Legislature, or any hereafter, will exact of Richmond County any indemnity for what has there been done. Public opinion seems in a measure to have excused the outrage of which her citizens were guilty. But I think likely a bill will be passed that will insure against the renewal of such scenes.

In the Assembly, also, City railroads had two or three notices. Mr. Milliken has one—probably *the* one—from New-York to Yonkers; Mr. Webster one, through Avenue D. and other streets; and Mr. Masterson one, through Grand and other streets—preface for projects of this kind enough to so gridiron the City that no individual will be able to find a place for the sole of his foot except upon grooved iron.

Mr. McQuade proposes to amend the law relative to holidays, so as to declare a Monday a holiday where it succeeds any Sunday which is a holiday.

Mr. O'Rourke proposes to extend the term of office of the Constabulary force of the City, so that they may be elected once in two, three or four years, he is indifferent which. He don't think such pleasant gentlemen as constitute the civil power of the City, should be put to the bother of yearly passing the ordeal of primary meetings, nominating committees, and public elections.

The *Pro Rata* bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Flagler, and the bill to repeal the act to abolish tolls on railroads, by Mr. Finch. The *Pro Rata* bill has been drawn, it is said, with such exactness, by men experienced in such matters, that it cannot be run around. I have an idea that when it is enacted, it will be so incomprehensible that a forty-ton engine and a hundred cars might trail through it without grazing.

The Assembly refused the use of their chamber to the Committee in search of accommodations for the Union-saving meeting, to be held here to-morrow evening. The nominal ground of objection was that the rules forbid the use of the chamber except for the purposes of legislation, and that no other use should be made of it. The real objection was that the majority do not sympathize with those who have taken charge of the movement. The debate on the resolve showed unmistakably that the members were against the demonstration. Mr. Garnett, of Madison, took occasion to give a very plain, practical, offhand explanation of his position. He was opposed to the movement, because it was clap-trap; he saw no danger to the Union, in the North, and felt there was no necessity here for protestations of attachment to the Constitution;—its privileges and its obligations were alike dear to him. His closing remark, that he and his constituents loved the Union, and would maintain it,—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,"—was greeted with applause that would have been prolonged, had not the Speaker used gavil and frown, and stern command, to rebuke and put down the demonstration.

There was a little discussion of the Governor's Message, but nothing of moment. Where the political speeches should come in, there appears to be no inclination to intrude them. It is usual to make the Message carry them down to posterity—at least such was the fashion years ago, before the new Constitution proscribed metes and bounds for the session. By and by, when business begins to accumulate on the General Orders, there will be little relish for declamation. I advise, therefore, that incipient statesmen should ventilate their rhetoric in the earlier stages of the legislative period. And if they do not, they will hardly be able to make much of a splurge.

In Executive session to-day, the Governor nominated Mr. William Barnes, of this city, for Superintendent of the new Insurance Bureau, and Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, of Troy, as Canal Appraiser, in place of Mr. H. H. Hull, whose term of office shortly expires. The nominations were at once confirmed. Both of the nominees belong to the radical branch of the Republican Party, having Democratic antecedents.

The weather is mild, and the streets would be a flood but for the natural sewerage of the city. What is up must come down, is forcibly illustrated in the floods that are now pouring down State-street.

LEO.

Sporting Items.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times states that the Racket-players of New-York are stirring again in the matter of a grand international match with England for the Championship. In an equally earnest spirit for such a meeting, a written proposition has already been sent to Erwood, the British Champion, by prominent members of the Racket Courts of this City, for an early meeting in the Spring, and suggesting that Mr. Erwood, Mr. Mitchell, or Mr. Prince, whose pretensions to the palm of superiority in England are now in dispute, play among themselves for the mastery there, so that it be made certain that the best man of all shall come across. With the view, however, of preventing all disappointment among the rival champions of England, by one being chosen in preference to another, it has also been proposed that the two best players shall come out, and the two rival champions of this side play them a four-handed match.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "A gentleman well known to turfmen as perfectly reliable in all his transactions, yesterday desired us to state that he would wager $10,000 that he could produce a nag which would beat the celebrated Virginia clipper *Planet*, in a four-mile heat race, to be run over the Memphis course whenever the match is made."

Cost of Preparations for War.—A Committee of the Virginia Legislature has reported that the cost of organizing and equipping a corps of 5,000 men divided into five regiments of 12 companies each, with 80 men rank and file to each company, would be $148,342,—and a larger number in about the same proportion.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

An Havana mail for the *Cahawba* will be made up on Thursday, Jan. 12, closing at 11½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manchester	Feb. 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Cahawba	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from San Francisco—E. L. Good, wife and child, B. F. Voorhees, wife, 3 children and servant, John Wilson, Mme. Poncet, Mrs. Danforth, William Gallick and wife, J. Sands, S. Ashim, James Gormly, J. Winter, J. W. Butler, Mrs. Hecht and 3 children, Henry Berry, J. A. Campbell, H. Wade, Madame Cairon, Mrs. J. Apel and daughter, D. Holbert, George Harrab, J. H. Ternald, R. O. Smith, John V. Woolsey, Antonio Molino and wife, Capt. C. E. Brooks, W. T. Watkins, F. Cogswell, W. Dunham, A. G. Rowe, O. B. Tucker, C. C. Barry, B. M. Bryan, A. T. Fisk, L. Lucksmyer, L. Rynderson, B Rynderson, G. M. Westgate, G. S. Levitt, Sam Marshall and wife, P. Gerken, John Rothugen, J. Haskins W. H. Putnam, Rev. B. Keller, C. Lyon, J. P. Baldwin, L. F. Danforth, J. R. McMahon, James A. Davis, A. Levy, C. R. Read, J. Tulgamore, Geo. Bartlett, wife and child, Jacob Peifner, B. M. Gibson, Philip Grume, wife and three children, Capt. M. Harlen, J. M. Emerson, H. A. Fordham, E. C. Butts, J. B. Richardson, P. Zuit, H. Solero, C. Gena, H. M. Brown, P. Debanne, Mrs. Rosenheim, A. Wheeler, J. Coulter, S. Welliver, B. F. Encard, C. Montaverde, S. Rosenheim, Wm. Carlisle, N. Goldworthy, Miss M. Lander, W. H. Terry, Charles Leonard, John Jordan, A. Redding, C. Seward, J. Naramore, R. R. Westerbrook, J. Smith, V. Ritchie, S. Dodson, and 263 in steerage. From Aspinwall—Capt. Clemmens, Capt. C. T. Dillingham Robert Dunlap, J. W. Carle, Jules Levean, Capt. Wm. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon sets....10 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 31 | Gov. Island 11 20 | Hell Gate... 12 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Bark West Wind, Saunders, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes.

Schrs. M. Stedman, Goodall, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; Corbulo, Lawrence, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; W. L. Richardson, Fisk, Portland, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 4th inst., at 3:30 A. M., with passengers to D. B. Allen. Left New-York on Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.; had rough weather first 24 hours out, afterwards more moderate. On 25th, at 6:30 A. M., passed Cape Maisi, (east end of Cuba,) at which time the steamship Atlantic was 4½ or 5 miles ahead. At 12:30 P. M. came up with and passed her. Arr. at Aspinwall on 27th, at 5:30 P. M., making the passage in 7 ds., 3 hours and 30 min., beating the Atlantic about 10 or 11 miles into port. Left Aspinwall at 3:30 A. M. on the 4th inst. Had strong trades and heavy head sea through the Carribbean Sea. Jan. 9, at 11:50 A. M., lat. 20 28, lon. 73 15, exchanged signals with an Am. bark showing chequered signal of red and white, red in all the corners. Jan. 10, at 1:20 P. M., exchanged signals with ship Pocahontas, of Bath, lat. 34 54, lon. 73 42.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston, & Co.

Ship Eleanora, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Liverpool Nov. 30, with 1,090 tons coal to Manhattan Gas Company. For the last 25 ds. experienced heavy W. N. W. and N. W. gales.

Bark J. W. Friend, Friend, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, Nov. 10, with mdse. to C. & E. J. Peters. She brings as passengers Capt. Sweeney, lady and 2 children, John Smith, and part of the crew of ship Helen A. Miller.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Rosario Nov. 5, and Montevideo 17th, with hides to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Santa Cruz 13 ds., in ballast, to T. Towner & Co., of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Sarah Wooster, Hopkins, Pensacola 25 ds., with yellow pine to master. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. D. J. Sawyer, Hall, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Elizabethport, with coal for Savannah.

Schr. W. T. Anderson, Houseman, York River 3 ds., with oysters.

SAILED—Steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N.

Below.

Ship Panama, Hansen, from Galveston, to Hennings & Golings.

Brig L. P. Snow, ——.

Brig Forward, (Br.,) ——.

Also 1 ship and 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 11, sunset.—Two ships and one bark outside the Bar, bd. in, no signals. Wind light, W. Weather hazy.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 11, sunset.—Two brigs passing this point, inward bd. Wind light, W. Weather hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 11, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Steamer Yorktown, for Norfolk, passed down the Narrows at 3:45 P. M. Wind light, S. W. Weather hazy.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 11, sunset.—One brig at anchor on the Bar. Two brigs in Swash Channel, one of them (in tow) bound in. Wind light, N. W. Weather hazy.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Steamship Augusta arr. at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. All well.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10.—The schr. Magnolia, of Boston, which sunk in the James' River, was got afloat, and has been towed in here leaking. She is dischg. her cargo, which is damaged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Arr. ships Joseph Clark, from Liverpool; Europa, from Bath; bark Mondavin, from Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Hotspur, Potter, from Macao Sept. 20, arr. at Quarantine, reports passed Angier Oct. 19, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 25, St. Helena Dec. 6, and crossed the Equator Dec. 17. Was 5 ds. between Bermuda and Hatteras, with northerly gales and light variable winds, and 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light variable winds and thick weather. Nov. 21, lat. 34 30 S., lon. 22 E., spoke Br. ship Scoresby, from Bombay for London, 50 ds. out, with troops. Dec. 15, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 31 40 W., spoke French ship Michele, from Bordeaux, bd. S. Dec. 29, lat. 21 58 N., lon. 62 04 W., spoke Br. herm. brig Benj. Cushing, of Digley, from Surinam for Boston, 13 ds. out. Jan. 4, lat. 31 40 N., lon. 72 22 W., spoke brig Thomas Conner, stg. S.

The bark J. W. Friend, from Port Stanley, (arrived to-day,) brings part of the cargo of ship Helen A. Miller, which vessel sailed hence for San Francisco, and was run ashore at Port San Carlos, leaking so badly that she could not be kept free.

Loss of the Bark Elberta.—Capt. Hichburn, of the bark Elberta, already referred to as lost on the Colorado reef, Dec. 20, has filed his protest, from which the following are extracts: "Nothing remarkable occurred on the passage until Dec. 20, when the weather became cloudy with squalls and rain. At 11 o'clock A. M. Cape Antonio bore about E. S. E., stg. N. W. at 12 o'clock noon, then N. W. by W. until 2 P. N., then N. N. W. At 9½ P. M. the vessel struck on the western end of Colorado reef. Every effort was made to get the vessel off without effect. The pumps were manned, but the vessel leaked so badly she soon filled, and at 12 o'clock at night she began to go to pieces. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st she broke in two, when the mainmast fell. Finding it impossible to save the vessel, or any part of the cargo, we took to the large boat, the small one having previously been stove in efforts to clear her away. The log book was lost, and everything else except the clothing which the captain and crew had on at the time the vessel struck. We then made for the Island of Cuba, and landed, at 2 o'clock A. M., near Cape Antonio. We then rowed east in our open boat a distance of 45 miles, and landed at Mantua, where we sold the boat, and took passage in a Spanish schooner for Havana, arriving on the 31st ult. The Elberta was built at Prospect, Me., in 1854, was of 346 tons register, and rated A 2. She was owned by the captain and others, there being no insurance on the vessel, The cargo was insured in Wall-st. for $95,000.

Loss of the Ship Heidelberg.—Full Details by Capt. Sagory.—The first disaster to the ship Heidelberg, cotton-loaded, and bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, has already been reported. She got ashore near Key West, and $30,000 was awarded by the Admiralty Court to the wreckers who got her off and took her to Key West. Her final and total loss, during an attempt to sail her to New-Orleans, is described in the following narrative of the agent of the Underwriters. The whale-boat, containing the captain and nine men, have not been heard from:

The ship Heidelberg, having a steam-pump capable of throwing seventy barrels of water per minute, left Key West on Sunday morning, Dec. 18. We had every reason to believe that with such a powerful pump the risk of sailing her to New-Orleans was very small. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the steam-pump did so far pump the ship dry in one hour out of every twenty-four, that, had we not encountered heavy weather, which caused her to roll, we should have arrived safely at our port of destination.

On the 19th inst., at noon, we were in lat. 25 30, lon. 83 40: the weather during the previous twenty-four hours had been mild, and the wind fair; the pump worked very well, and the ship made about as much water as she did alongside of the wharf. At about 6 P. M. the weather began thickening, and the wind hauling more southerly; at 8 P. M. we had a fresh squall from the S. W.; double-reefed the topsails; furled the mainsail; the pumps were then at work, and soon sucked; wind then hauled more westerly, and finally, by 12 P. M., it was at about N. N. W., blowing fresh; ship laboring considerably, and making a little more water. The pump being on the weather side, we found it necessary to keep her off before the wind, which was done.

Unfortunately, in trying to keep her dead before the wind, the man at the wheel let her go off too much, and she too aback by the lee. The water below splashed over the pump well, and filled it with loose cotton. The steam-pump choked, and it became impossible to work it. We tried all manner of ways to make it work, but could not succeed. We then put all hands to the ship's pump. From 3 A. M, till 4 P. M., on the 21st ult., the pumps were kept going, and still the water kept gaining fast. Seeing then that it was useless to pump any more, as the water was up to the ship's lower between decks, and she was lying on her beam ends, Capt. Rodewald and myself came to the conclusion to hoist the boats and put them over the side.

At 5 P. M., the boats being astern, water and provisions were packed into them. We remained that night by the ship; the next morning she was lying, her bulwarks under. It was useless to lie by her any longer, and the wind having hauled to the northeast, we concluded to steer for the Balize, bearing then N. W. by W.

The ship's long-boat had one mate, seventeen men and myself; the whale-boat, the captain and nine men. At noon on the 22d we calculated ourselves in lat. 27 [illegible], lon. 86 08. The wind, from N. E., had hauled to the [illegible], and at 5 P. M. gave us a specimen of how it could blow. It finally hauled to the N., and blew a regular gale, which lasted all night. We laid our boat to with a drag, and were obliged to let go the whale-boat. We passed a very bad night; it was blowing heavy, raining hard, and now and then shipped a sea. Next morning we saw nothing of the captain's boat. The weather was more moderate; we took in the drag and made ready for sailing, but did not start until we had ascertained our position by a meridian altitude of the sun, which put us in lat. 25 23 instead of, as we supposed, 27 10. Finding ourselves so far to the south, I made up my mind to steer for Cuba. Steered S. E. by S. At 8 A. M. we saw a sail bearing S. by W., standing to the eastward, and at 10 boarded the good ship Maritana, Capt. Williams, from Genoa, bound to New-Orleans.

Capt. Rodewald was in a metallic life-boat.

—*N. O. Picayune.* C. SAGORY.

Spoken, &c.

Napier—brig, from Turk's Island for New-York, Jan. 8, lat. 37, lon. 74 56.

Navy—ship, of and from New-Bedford for Sandwich Islands, 109 ds. out, with 30 bbls. sperm oil, Nov. 27, lat. 25 15 S., lon. 38 45.

Spitfire—brig, (Br.,) from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 20 ds. out, Jan. 8, lat. 38 15, lon. 73 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, Nov. 10, barks Washington Allston, Woods, from Boston for Honolulu, put back from Cape Horn leaky, will have to be repaired before proceeding; Howard, Messio, from Havana for Valparaiso, put back from Cape Horn leaky; would repair and sail in about 30 ds. Brig W. M. Purington, Peterson, Montevideo for London, to sail in about 8 ds.; nearly loaded with oils and seal skins.

At Santa Cruz, Dec. 29, schr. Wave, of Addison, from Jacksonville, just arrived, dischg. yellow pine.